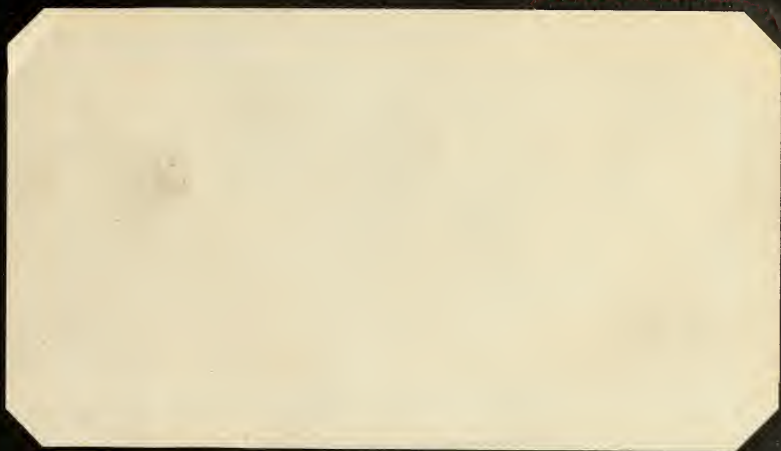


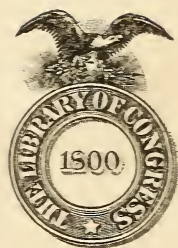
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South Carolina, University.

L A W S
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE,

ADOPTED BY
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING IN DECEMBER,
1847.

(TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED THE ACT OF INCOR-
PORATION, AND THE SUBSEQUENT ACTS
PASSED IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.)

VARIOUS
RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
EXTRACTS
FROM GOVERNORS' MESSAGES,

AND
OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS
RELATING TO THE COLLEGE.

"Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros."—*Ovid*, A. D. ---6.

"Not words but sacrifices, devotion and service, disinterestedness, courtesy to others,
and that true self-respect which is inseparable from modesty of self-estimation."

Chancellor Harper. A. D. 1846.

COLUMBIA. S. C.
PRINTED BY A. S. JOHNSTON.
1848.

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1. RESOLUTION

APPOINTING COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That E. BELLINGER, jr. Judge WARDLAW, Hon. W. F. COLCOCK and Judge WITHERS, be appointed a Committee to report to the Board, at its next meeting, in such form as they may deem suitable for the press, all Acts, and clauses of Acts, passed, and all Resolutions adopted, by the Legislature, in relation to the South Carolina College; and also the By-laws established for the regulation of the College; together with such matters connected with the said Acts, Resolutions and By-laws, as the Committee may think useful for purposes of explanation or reference.

December, 1846.

2. REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee to whom it was referred to "report to the Board at this meeting, in such form as they may think suitable for the press, all Acts and clauses of Acts passed, and all Resolutions adopted, by the Legislature in relation to the South Carolina College; also the By-laws established for the regulation of the College, together with such matters connected with the said Acts, Resolutions and By-laws, as the committee may deem useful for purposes of reference or explanation," beg leave to present the following

REPORT.

Your Committee, soon after their appointment, addressed a circular to each of the Trustees and each of the Faculty, requesting their several views, and their assistance, in relation to the subject committed to their charge. They have also examin-

ed. collected and arranged in chronological order, all the Acts and clauses of Acts, and all the Legislative resolutions, and all the by-laws of the College, and all the alterations and amendments, and notices of proposed alterations and amendments, made and given since the last edition of the printed by-laws, in 1836. They have also taken the pains to procure copies of the by-laws of the neighboring universities in Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and Charleston, and of the Citadel Academy, together with much other information in relation to our College. And your committee have given to these matters considerable thought and attention, and now present, as ready for the press, the following matters.

I. All Acts and clauses of Acts in relation to the College, in order of date, with notes of repeal, alterations, &c.

II. The Legislative Resolutions and extracts from journals, in order of date—the *important* resolutions and extracts in full, and references to others.

III. The By-laws now of force, with some amendments, alterations and additions, (not very numerous, however,) and in form of a code more condensed and convenient for reference.

IV. Some extracts and references to sources of information connected with the College. And

V. A copious and minute index to the whole book, which will not (when printed) be much larger than the present printed book of laws.

Hoping that their labors, although interrupted and somewhat procrastinated, will be satisfactory to the Board, and of some benefit to their *Alma Mater*,

They remain,

Very respectfully, &c.

E. BELLINGER, Jr. Chairman.

Dec. 10, 1847.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
RELATIVE TO THE
SOUTH-CAROLINA COLLEGE.

AN ACT to Establish a College at Columbia.

A. A. 1801.
5 Statutes, 403.

3. WHEREAS, *the proper education of youth* contributes greatly to the prosperity of society, and ought always to be an object of legislative attention. And whereas, the establishment of a COLLEGE in a central part of the State, *where all its youth* may be educated, will highly promote the instruction, the good order, and *the harmony of the whole community* :

Preamble.

4. *Be it therefore enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable the Associate Judges, and the Judges of the Court of Equity, shall be, ex-officio, together with General Charles C. Pinckney, H. W. De Saussure, Thomas Taylor, the Rev. D. E. Dunlap, the Rev. John Brown, of Lancaster, Wade Hampton, John Chesnut, James B. Richardson, Dr. Isaac Alexander, Henry Dana Ward, the Rev. Samuel W. Yongue, William Falconer, and Bartlee Smyth, be Trustees, to continue in office for the term of four years from the passing of this Act: and at the expiration of the said four years, and every four years thereafter, the Legislature to nominate* thirteen Trustees,† to succeed the said

Trustees appointed.

* Elect by ballot. See Act of 1805, post.

† The number of Trustees has been since increased. See Act of 1825, post.

Trustees
incorporated.

thirteen persons above named, one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name of "The Trustees of the South-Carolina College;" and that by the said name, they and their successors shall and may have perpetually succession, and be able and capable in law to have, receive and enjoy, to them and their successors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, of any kind or value, in fee, or for life or years, and personal property of any kind whatsoever; and also all sums of money, of any amount whatsoever, which may be granted or bequeathed to them, for the purpose of building, erecting, endowing and supporting the said College in the town of Columbia.

Trustees,
when to meet.

5. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be a stated meeting of the said Trustees on the first Wednesday in December, in each year, during the Session of the Legislature;* and that the President of said College, and four of the said Trustees, shall have full power to call occasional meetings of the Board, whenever it shall appear to them necessary; and that at all stated meetings, the President of the Board of Trustees aforesaid, and ten of the Trustees, shall be the number to

What number
a quorum.

constitute a quorum, and to fill up, by ballot, any vacancies that may occur in the said Trustees, except those who are hereby declared to be Trustees ex-officio; and the President and six of the other Trustees shall be the number to constitute an occasional meeting; and the said Trustees, or a quorum of them, being regularly convened, shall be capable of doing or transacting all the business and concerns of the said College; but more particularly of electing all the customary and necessary officers of the said institution, of fixing their several salaries, of removing any of them for neglect or misconduct in office, of prescribing the course of studies to be pursued by the students; and, in general, of framing and enacting all such ordinances and by-laws as shall appear to them necessary for the good government of the said College: *Provided,* the same be not repugnant to the laws of this State nor of the United States.

Their powers.

The Faculty.

6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the head of the said College shall be styled "The President," and the masters thereof shall be styled "The Professors;" but Professors, while they remain such, shall never be capable of holding the office of Trustee; and the President and Professors, or a majority of them, shall be styled "The Faculty of the College;" which Faculty shall have the power of enforcing the ordinances and by-

* Time of meeting altered. See Act of 1811, post.

laws adopted by the Trustees for the government of the students, by rewarding or censuring them; and finally, by suspending such of them as, after repeated admonitions, shall continue disobedient or refractory, until a determination of a quorum of Trustees can be had; but that it shall be only in the power of a quorum of Trustees, at their stated meeting, to expel any student of the said College.

Their powers.

7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Trustees of the said College shall and may have a common seal for the business of themselves and their successors, with liberty to change or alter the same, from time to time, as they shall think proper; and that, by their aforesaid name, they and their successors shall and may be able to implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law within this State; and to grant, bargain, sell, or assign, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods or chattels; and to act and do all things whatsoever, for the benefit of the said College, in as ample a manner as any person or body politic or corporate can or may by law.

General powers of Trustees.

8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Trustees of the said College are hereby authorized and empowered to draw out of the Treasury of this State the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the purpose of erecting a building of brick or stone, and covered with tile or slate, suitable to the accommodation of the students of the said College, and suitable for fully carrying on the education of the said students, and for the erection of such other buildings as may be necessary for the use of said College; and that the Comptroller be authorized and empowered, upon application of the said Trustees, to pay over to said Trustees the sum of six thousand dollars yearly and every year, to be appropriated to the purpose of paying the salaries of the Faculty of the said College, and for the further support of the same;* and that the Trustees of the said College shall be accountable for the proper appropriation of the said monies, to the Comptroller, who shall report thereon annually to the Legislature.

Money appropriated for College buildings.

9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That this Act shall be deemed a public Act, and, as such, shall be judicially taken notice of, without special pleading, in all the courts of Law and Equity within this State.

This a public Act.

* Since the reorganization of the College, the number of professors has been increased, and they are paid by annual appropriations of the Legislature. See A. A. 1846, page 354, Section 5.

Land in Columbia, conveyed to Trustees.

10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Trustees, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Columbia, shall be empowered to make choice of any square or squares, yet unsold, in the town of Columbia, for the purpose of erecting said college, and the buildings attached thereto, having strict reference to every advantage and convenience necessary for such institution.

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the twenty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN WARD, *President of the Senate.*

THEODORE GAILLARD, *Speaker
of the House of Representatives.*

A. A. 1802.
5 Statutes,
437.

AN ACT authorizing the Commissioners for disposing of the Public Land in the Town of Columbia, to deliver up certain Bonds therein mentioned, and to convey certain Squares to the Trustees of the South Carolina College.

Preamble.

11. Whereas, the Board of Trustees of the College of South Carolina, in locating the spot which appeared to them the most proper for the site of the above mentioned College, have discovered that parts of the squares comprised therein have been sold to private persons, who are willing to relinquish their purchases :

Certain bonds
to be cancelled.

12. *Be it therefore enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That upon the several persons hereinafter mentioned, who have purchased lots or squares in the town of Columbia, or their legal representatives, producing to the commissioners for disposing of the public land in the town aforesaid, certificates from the Board of Trustees of the College aforesaid, that they have executed to them full and sufficient conveyances, in fee simple, of the squares and lots hereinafter particularly described, the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized and directed to cancel the following bonds, to wit; the bond of George Wade, for the purchase of two acres, making part of the square bounded by Richardson, Divine, Sumter and Greene streets; also the bond of William Cunningham, for the purchase of

the square bounded by Sumter, Greene, Marion and Medium streets; also the bond of Thomas Rhett Smith, for the purchase of the square bounded by Sumter, Blossom, Marion and Divine streets; also the bond of Ezekiel Pickens, for the purchase of the square bounded by Marion, Divine, Bull and Greene streets; and also the bond of Bartlee Smyth, for the purchase of the square bounded by Marion, Greene, Bull and Medium streets.

13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Commissioners aforesaid shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to convey to the Trustees aforesaid, in fee simple, the square bounded by Sumter, Divine, Marion and Greene streets, in the town aforesaid; also the square bounded by Marion, Blossom, Bull and Divine streets; and the half square, adjoining Wade's purchase, bounded by Richardson, Divine, Sumter and Greene streets, as aforesaid.

Lots conveyed to Trustees,

14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Trustees aforesaid shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to stop up or inclose all or any part of Greene, Marion or Divine streets, which are included within and bounded by Bull, Blossom, Sumter and Medium streets.

who may enclose streets.

15. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That until the salaries of the Faculty of the said College shall commence, the Comptroller be authorized and empowered, upon application of the said Trustees, to pay to them or their order, towards purchasing a philosophical and mathematical apparatus and library for the said College, the annual sum appropriated by law for such College.

Library and Philosophical Apparatus provided for.

In the Senate House, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-seventh.

JOHN WARD, *President of the Senate.*
ROBERT STARK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

An ACT to aid the establishment of the South Carolina College, and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a College at Columbia."

A. A. 1803.
5 Statutes,
464.

16. *Be it enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representative, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That if at any sta-

ted or other meeting to be held by the Trustees of the South Carolina College, any less number than a quorum, as established by the said Act, shall attend, the members so attending shall have power to appoint a chairman, and to meet and adjourn from time to time, as the majority shall think fit.

17. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if at any stated or other meeting of the said board, the President shall not attend, it shall and may be lawful for the number of eleven at a stated meeting, or the number of seven at an occasional meeting, to elect a president *pro tempore*; and the meeting so constituted shall be vested with all the powers which an occasional or stated meeting may respectively exercise; any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.*

18. *And whereas,* sundry persons, proprietors of those two squares of land situate upon and circumscribed by Medium and Pendleton, Sumter and Bull streets, have signified their assent to relinquish to the said Trustees their right and interest in the said two squares, upon being compensated by an exchange of other lands, or otherwise:

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the town of Columbia shall convey and assure to the said Trustees, the said two squares of land, or so much thereof as the purchasers shall voluntarily relinquish; and shall make such compensation to the said purchasers, by exchange or otherwise, as shall be agreed upon by and between them and the said purchasers; and that it shall be lawful for the said Trustees to enclose the said two squares, with the squares lying next to the southward thereof, in one enclosure, notwithstanding the intervening streets.

In the Senate House, the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-eighth.

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate.*
ROBERT STARK, *Speaker of the*
House of Representatives.

* Altered by Act of 1825. See post.

An ACT to ratify and confirm the acts and proceedings of persons heretofore acting as Trustees of the College of Columbia. A. A. 1805.
5 Statutes,
494.

19. Whereas, it has been recently discovered, that there exists a variance between the enrolled Act, entitled, "An Act to establish a College at Columbia," of record in the office of the Secretary of State, and the printed copy thereof, promulgated by authority of the State, for the information of the public, by reason whereof divers persons named in said printed copy, but who are not mentioned in the original Act, were required to act as Trustees of said College, and did accordingly interfere and act as such :

Preamble.

20. *Be it therefore enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That all and every act heretofore done, assented to or concurred in, by each and every person named as Trustees in the printed copy of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a College at Columbia," passed the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, from the promulgation thereof until the passing of this Act, which would have been legal and valid had the said persons been named or appointed Trustees in and by the enrolled Act aforesaid, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, ratified and confirmed, and held to be as firm and effectual in law, in as full and ample a manner as if their several and respective names had been inserted in said Act.

Former proceedings confirmed.

21. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the time being, shall be, and they are hereby declared, ex-officio, to be, Trustees of the said College.

Associate Judges made Trustees.

22. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the stated meetings of the Trustees of the said college shall, and the same is hereby declared to be, changed from the first Wednesday in December, to the fourth Monday of November in each year.

Time of meeting changed.

23. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said College shall have full and ample power to confer degrees on students or such other persons as may be deemed qualified to receive the same.

College may confer degrees.

24. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That such part of the said Act as directs a nomination of Trustees by the Legislature, be, and the same is hereby, repealed ; and that in cases in which heretofore the Legislature might have nominated Trustees, that the same shall be elected by a joint ballot of both branches of the

Trustees to be elected by joint ballot.

Legislature, and that the persons having the highest number of votes on such ballot, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, Trustees of the said College.

In the Senate House, the fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the thirtieth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT BARNWELL, *President of the Senate.*

JOSEPH ALSTON, *Speaker of the
House of Representatives.*

A. A. 1811.
5 Statutes,
643.

An ACT to make appropriation for the support of a Professor of Chemistry, in the South Carolina College.

Preamble.

25. Whereas, the Trustees of the South Carolina College have, by their memorial, represented to the Legislature that the establishment of a Professorship of Chemistry in said College would be of great utility to the State, by widening the circle of knowledge, and diffusing useful information throughout the same, and have solicited the Legislature in aid thereof:

Appropriation
for Professor
of Chemistry.

26. *Be it enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representative, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That in addition to the sums already appropriated by law for the support of the faculty of the said College, the Comptroller be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, upon application of the said Trustees, to pay over to them the sum of sixteen hundred dollars yearly, and every year, to be applied to the purpose of paying the salary of a Professor of Chemistry in the said College.

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL WARREN, *President of the Senate.*

JOHN GEDDES, *Speaker of the
House of Representatives.*

An ACT to authorize the Commissioners of the Orphan House of Charleston, to select the number of youths therein mentioned, from those educated and maintained on the bounty of that institution, who shall be allowed to complete their education at the South Carolina College.

A. A. 1811.
7 Statutes,
132.

27. Whereas, from the number of Orphan Children, from every part of this State, educated and supported by the munificence of the citizens of Charleston, in the Orphan House of that city, an ample opportunity is offered of making a judicious selection of talents and genius; in order, therefore, to further the patriotic and liberal views of the patrons of that institution :

Preamble.

28. *Be it enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That from and immediately after the passing of this Act, the Commissioners of the Orphan House, in the city of Charleston, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to select, annually, one youth from the number educated and maintained on the bounty of that institution, for the purpose of completing his education at the South Carolina College, graduate and receive the degrees conferred at the said College.

One youth
from Orphan
House to be
educated at
College.

29. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Trustees, the President and Professors, shall be, and they are hereby, directed to receive, and cause to be educated, and allowed to graduate, at the South Carolina College, the boys to be selected as aforesaid, subject, nevertheless, to all the rules, orders and regulations of the said South Carolina College.

30. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all expense incident to the education and maintenance of the said boys, so to be selected, (clothing excepted,) shall be defrayed from the amount annually appropriated by the Legislature to the South Carolina College.*

His expenses,
how paid.

31. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That as the youths so chosen shall graduate, or in case of the death, expulsion or removal of them, or any of them, the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized and empowered to fill up any vacancy occasioned thereby.

In case of va-
cancy.

32. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the sum of one hundred and forty dollars be, and is hereby, annually appropriated for the clothing of each of the said boys, while they remain at the said College: *Provided, nevertheless,* That they shall not continue be-

Appropriation
for clothing.

* See A. A. 1841, post. allowing \$400 00.

yond the term usually allowed to candidates for the first degree.

33. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Acts and parts of Acts repugnant hereto, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.*

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL WARREN, *President of the Senate.*

JOHN GEDDES, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A. A. 1811.
5 Statutes,
651.

An ACT to alter the time of the stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Time of meet-
ing of Trus-
tees changed.

34. *Be it enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in future the stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College shall be held and meet on the Wednesday next after the fourth Monday in November in each year, instead of the time heretofore established by law for the stated meeting of the said Board.*

Vacancies,
how filled.

35. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no vacancy in the officers of the College shall be filled, unless at the stated meeting of the Board of Trustees: Provided, nevertheless, That such vacancy may be filled at any occasional meeting, until the stated meeting of the Board of Trustees, and no longer.*

Suspension of
Students.

36. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Faculty shall be, and they are hereby, required to report the whole of their proceedings against any student who shall be suspended, together with the cause of such suspension, to the Board of Trustees, at their next stated meeting after such suspension; and the said Board of Trustees are hereby authorized and empowered, upon a review of the sentence of any student, to restore such student to his standing in*

the College, if it shall appear to the said Board of Trustees proper to do so.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL WARREN, *President of the Senate.*

JOHN GEDDES, *Speaker of the
House of Representatives.*

An ACT to prohibit the Students of the South Carolina College from using the State House in Columbia, in future, to hold their Commencement Ball in.

A. A. 1814.
5 Statutes,
724.

37. Whereas, the State House, in the town of Columbia, is intended for State purposes only, and the Legislature has heretofore, on the application of the Students of the South Carolina College, permitted it to be used for their commencement ball; and whereas, such use has been found incompatible with the safety of the house, and the records of the offices of Secretary of State, and Surveyor General, and the papers and funds of the Treasury, and of the Branch Bank of the State of South Carolina, deposited therein:

Preamble.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That hereafter the Students of the South Carolina College shall be, and they are hereby, forever prohibited from holding their commencement ball in the State House, in the town of Columbia, and from dancing therein.

Commencement ball not to be held in State House.

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the thirty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES R. PRINGLE, *President of the Senate.*

THOMAS BENNETT, *Speaker of the
House of Representatives.*

- A. A. 1819. *From "An Act to make appropriations for the year of our*
 6 Statutes, *Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and*
 139. *for other purposes therein mentioned."*

Insurance. 38. *And be it further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the Comptroller General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required annually to insure against fire the College buildings at Columbia.*

Philosophical apparatus. 39. For the purchase of the chemical, philosophical and mineralogical apparatus of Mr. L'Herminier, for the use of the South Carolina College, one thousand dollars.

- A. A. 1825. *An ACT to alter and amend an Act entitled "An Act*
 6 Statutes, *to establish a College at Columbia."*
 266.

Who shall constitute the Board of Trustees. 40. *Be it enacted by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passing of this Act, the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College shall consist of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Circuit Judges of the Court of Law, and the Chancellors, *ex officio*, together with twenty other persons to be elected by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, to continue in office four years, and until others shall be elected.

Quorum. 41. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the passing of this Act, nine members shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Trustees, sufficient for the transaction of any business relative to the said College—except it be the appointment of an officer in

* Buildings no longer insured.

the same, which shall be done only at the annual meeting, and when a majority of the said board are present.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JACOB BOND FON, *President of the Senate.*

JOHN B. O'NEALL, *Speaker of the
House of Representatives.*

Extract from an Act passed 17th December, 1831, entitled
"An Act to incorporate certain societies, and for other
purposes."

A. A. 1831.
8 Statutes,
373.

42. The Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College are hereby invested with full power and authority, in all investigations where they deem it necessary to the interest of the College, by subpoena, rule and attachment, to compel witnesses to appear and testify, and papers to be produced and read before the Board.

Trustees may
compel attend-
ance of wit-
nesses.

43. The Board of Trustees are also invested with full power and authority, whenever they may deem it essential to the interest of the College, to dismiss from office any officer of said institution.

May dismiss
officers.

An ACT to vest certain squares and lots of woodland in the town of Columbia, in the Trustees of the South Carolina College.

A. A. 1833.
6 Statutes,
485.

44. Whereas, it is deemed important to the health of the officers and students of the South Carolina College, that certain squares and lots of woodland in the town of Columbia, which belong to the State, and lie between the said College and the swamp of Rocky Branch, should remain uncleared, and that the control of the same should be given to the Trustees of said College for that purpose.

Preamble.

45. *Be it therefore enacted by the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,*

Certain lots
vested in
Trustees.

That the following squares and lots of woodland, belonging to the State, in the town of Columbia, to wit: lots numbered on the town plat as 53 and 54, on Medium street, lots numbered as 43 and 44 on Greene street, one square between Pickens, Bull, Greene and Divine streets, and one square between Bull, Pickens, Pendleton and Medium streets, be, and the same are hereby, granted to, and vested in, the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, for the purposes herein above mentioned.

In the Senate House, the nineteenth day of December, in the year

of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and fifty-eighth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

H. DEAS, *President of the Senate.*

PATRICK NOBLE, *Speaker of
the House of Representatives.*

*An ACT concerning Vagrants.**

A. A. 1836.
6 Statutes,
554.

Keeping a
bawdy or gam-
ing house,
how punish-
ed.

46. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person shall, within ten miles of the South Carolina College, keep any house as a bawdy-house, or house of common prostitution, or shall reside in, or be an inmate of, such house, or shall be supported or gain a maintenance by common prostitution, or shall keep or use any house as a house for gaming, or shall aid or assist in keeping such house, or shall keep any faro-bank, or other device for gaming, every such person as aforesaid shall be proceeded against as a vagrant; and upon conviction of any of the offences above enumerated, shall be deemed a vagrant, and either enter into recognizance to the State in the sum of two thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties (who shall be freeholders) in the sum of one thousand dollars each, to be taken and approved before the Clerk of the Court of Richland district, conditioned not to offend against the provisions of this Act for the space of three years, or in default

* See 1 Ed. 6, ch. 3. As to who were Vagrants before the Constitution, see vol. 5, 41. 2 Brevard, 319. Grimke, P. Laws, 31. In the case of the State Ex Relatione Coleman vs. Maxcy & Arthur, Justices, the Court of Appeals, on the question being made, held this Act to be constitutional. See Record book, 1 vol. State Cases, 104, May, 1838, Columbia.

thereof shall be forthwith committed to the gaol of the district, to be dealt with as a vagrant.

If any person, after having given bond as aforesaid, shall again, within the limits before prescribed, keep any bawdy-house, house of common prostitution, or house for gaming, either with cards or by any other game or device, such person shall be subject to indictment therefor, and on conviction, shall be fined for every day such offence is proved to have been committed, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

For second
offence.

That any justice of the peace or quorum is hereby authorized and required, upon the written requisition of the Faculty of the South Carolina College, through their presiding officer, or of the Solicitor of the Circuit wherein the same is situated, suggesting the name of any offender against the provisions of this Act, and any witnesses necessary to the investigation, forthwith to issue warrants to bring before him such offender and witnesses; and if, upon investigation before such justice, sufficient evidence shall appear to satisfy him that further proceedings are warranted, a court shall be organized as in other cases for the trial of vagrants, before which such offender shall be tried and dealt with, as hereinbefore directed; and it shall be the duty of every sheriff and constable to whom any process for the enforcement of this Act may be directed, to execute the same with all practicable despatch according to its mandate; and he shall, when required, return on oath his proceedings thereon.

How offenders
may be prosecuted.

That upon conviction in case of indictment for any offence specified in this Act, the tax costs of the Solicitor, recoverable from the defendant, shall be three hundred dollars, to be used by him as a fund for defraying the expenses incurred in enforcing the provisions of this Act.

Tax costs.

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixty-first year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

PATRICK NOBLE, *President of the Senate*

D. L. WARDLAW, *Speaker of the*

House of Representatives.

From "An Act to reduce all Acts and clauses of Acts in relation to the Militia of this State, to one Act, and to alter and amend the same."

A. A. 1841.
11 Statutes,
203.

47. SEC. CXXXV. The following persons shall be exempted from ordinary militia duty, but shall be liable to perform duty in times of alarm, insurrection, invasion, (or as one of the *posse comitatus*, when required,) and shall not be exempted from draft for actual service; but no person under the age of eighteen, or above the age of forty-five years, shall be liable to draft, for any service beyond the limits of their respective brigades, to wit: The Members of both branches of the General Assembly, and their respective officers, for fifteen days before the sitting, during the session, and fifteen days after the adjournment thereof; all regularly officiating Clergymen; all regular licensed practising Physicians; the Faculty and Officers in the South Carolina College; Professors in Theological Schools; School masters having under their tuition not less than fifteen scholars; and all students at schools, academies and colleges.

See Act 1853 ch 126

as to College duty

*same ch 304 as to
College funds*

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Board of Trustees and their Secretary.

48. The Governor, for the time being, shall be President of the Board of Trustees ; in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor. In their absence, the President of the Senate shall preside ; and in the absence of all these, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. If all these are absent, a President pro tem. shall be appointed.

Who President of Board of Trustees.

49. The Chair shall be addressed by the members standing and uncovered, and all motions, propositions and resolutions shall be submitted in writing, if any member shall require it.

50. In addition to the annual meeting prescribed by law, the Board shall have one other regular meeting, which shall be holden on the Wednesday after the first Monday in May, in every year ; and the President of the Board, with the advice and consent of any five members, may call a special meeting at any other time, when, in their opinion, the affairs of the College shall require it.

Regular meetings.

Special meetings.

51. There shall be a Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Board, and no longer. Before entering on the duties of the office, he shall give bond and security for their faithful discharge, in the penalty of five hundred dollars ; and as a compensation for his services, shall receive a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid quarterly, in advance.

Secretary,

his duties.

52. He shall keep a minute of all the proceedings of the Board, which he shall transcribe in a fair hand into well bound books, to be by him provided for that purpose, wherein also he shall record all communications from the President or any Professor relative to the general state of

the College, or on subjects connected with its government, to which shall be annexed a general index of the contents.

53. He shall carefully file and preserve all original communications to the Board, to whatever subject they may relate, or from whomsoever they may have been received, and at every meeting of the Board he shall read over the journals of the meeting next preceding.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Officers of the College.

Officers.

54. The officers of the College shall consist of a President, as provided for by law, and such Professors and other officers as the Board of Trustees shall think proper to appoint.

The following Professorships are established in the College:

Professorships

1. *Of Belles Lettres and Elocution.*
2. " *History, Political Philosophy and Economy.*
3. " *Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.*
4. " *Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity.*
5. " *Logic, Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy and Physiology.*
6. " *Greek Literature.*
7. " *Roman Literature.*
8. " *Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy, Astronomy, and Civil Engineering.*

Duties, how assigned.

55. Of these, the President shall perform the duties of one, and the Board may, in its discretion, assign a part of the duties of any one or more of these professorships to another or other members of the Faculty, so as to equalize their labors as nearly as may be.

Chaplain.

56. The Professor of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity shall officiate as Chaplain of the College.

Officers elected by ballot.

57. All officers shall be elected by ballot, and a majority of the votes of the Trustees present shall be necessary to make an election.

Tenure of office.

58. The President, Professors and other officers, whose term of office is not herein expressly limited, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board, and no longer.

59. Without the consent of the Board, no officer shall resign his office without having given one year's previous notice of his intention to resign.

60. The President, Professors and Tutors shall have apartments assigned them in the College buildings, and shall reside permanently therein, unless permitted by the Board to reside elsewhere in the town of Columbia or its vicinity; and the said President, Professors, Tutors and all other officers who may reside in the College buildings, shall, at their own expense, make all the ordinary repairs, and at the proper time, which may be necessary to the buildings which they occupy, and to all out houses and fences appurtenant thereto.

Officers, where
to reside.

61. Neither the President nor any other member of the Faculty shall, during the Session of the College, pursue, for reward, any other profession, but they shall devote themselves exclusively to the duties of their offices.

To pursue no
other profes-
sion.

62. Every Professor hereafter to be elected shall, at a time to be prescribed by the Board, deliver a public address on some subject connected with his professorship.

To deliver ad-
dresses.

63. In all cases where, according to the provisions contained in this code, an officer is bound to give bond and security for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, the bond shall be made payable to the Trustees of the South Carolina College, and a condition shall be annexed, that the said bond shall be valid and binding on the said officer and his sureties for the whole time which he shall remain in the said office, although it may exceed the term for which he was elected, whether he holds over in virtue of a new election or on account of the omission of the Board to elect another, or from any other cause.

Their bonds.

64. If the sureties to the bond of any officer shall die or remove without the State, or if the Board shall have reason to believe that they have become insolvent, or shall, for other cause, become dissatisfied with such security, the said officer shall, on notice, be removed from office, unless he give other sufficient security, to be approved of by a committee of the Board.

When insuffi-
cient.

65. The officers of the College are particularly charged with enforcing amongst the students the observance of every moral and religious duty.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Admission of Students.

66. The Faculty shall examine all applicants for admission, and judge of their qualifications; nor shall any Applicants to be examined. be admitted without being well acquainted with the preparatory studies necessary for admission into the class to which they aspire.

67. No student shall be admitted into the Freshman Class until he is fourteen, nor into any other class until he is fifteen, years of age. Age.

68. No student shall be permitted to enter College without having deposited with the Treasurer the amount of one quarter's board in commons, or at least an amount sufficient to pay his board to the end of the quarter in which he may enter, one-half of the amount of the tuition fee for the term, and whatever sum may be assessed for fuel. To pay quarterly in advance.

69. At the commencement of the second quarter, he shall deposite with the Treasurer the amount of one quarter's board in commons, and at the commencement of the third quarter he shall deposite, in like manner, the amount of one quarter's board, and the remaining half of the tuition fee.

70. No student shall be permitted to recite or attend any lecture until he shall have produced to the Professor a receipt from the Treasurer, for all sums required to be deposited, according to the laws of the College, either on his admission or the commencement of any quarter.

71. On the admission of any student he shall be furnished with a copy of the laws of the College, on which shall be endorsed by the President, a memorandum of the following tenor: To be furnished with copy of laws.

A. B. is admitted into the Class of this College, on the day of A. D. C. D. President.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Classes, Course of Studies and Instruction.

72. There shall be established in the College four Classes. classes of students, which shall, in their succession, bear the usual names of, Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior.

73. The qualifications for admission into the several classes, and the course of studies and instruction, shall be such as the board shall, from time to time, prescribe and direct. Qualifications.

CHAPTER V.

Of Examinations, Exercises and Public Exhibitions.

74. There shall be two public examinations of the Senior Class in each year, one within ten days preceding the first of July, and another commencing three weeks before the Commencement; and also two examinations of all the other classes, the first immediately following the examination of the Senior Class in June, and the second beginning one week before Commencement. Examinations.

75. All recitations shall be at the regular hours prescribed. Recitations.

76. Once in each month, at least, and oftener if the Faculty shall deem it necessary, the Freshman and Sophomore Classes shall be exercised in delivering select pieces of English composition or recitations from approved authors.

77. There shall be two exhibitions of the Senior Class in each year, one at the commencement, and the other at such time as the Faculty shall appoint, in which shall be delivered at least one Latin oration; and there shall also be such other exhibitions of all classes as the Faculty shall direct; and no student shall be at liberty to decline to perform the exercises assigned him by the Faculty. Exhibitions.

78. The Faculty shall furnish Diplomas for the use of the graduating class. Diplomas.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Faculty and Government.

79. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the College, and, as such, charged with superintending the execution of all laws made for its government. When present, he shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty, Duties of President.

open the business of the meeting, and require the opinion of each member on the subject brought before them, and give his own opinion last.

In case of ab-
sence. 80. If in any case the Faculty, including himself, shall be equally divided, he shall, notwithstanding, have the casting voice. It shall be his duty to deliver the result of their opinions and pronounce all sentences and censures against the students.

81. In the absence, sickness or death of the President of the College, the Professors shall from amongst themselves appoint one to discharge the executive duties of his office until the next meeting of the Board, unless, in case of sickness or absence, the President shall sooner return to his duties.

Faculty to
meet weekly
or offener.

82. The Faculty shall have a stated weekly meeting to review the events of the preceding week, and on any sudden emergency the President, or any other member of the Faculty, may call a meeting at any other time.

May call in
other officers.

83. At the request of the Faculty all other officers shall be bound to attend their meetings, to aid them with their advice if required, or to execute such orders as they may give consistently with the laws of the College.

Proceedings of
Faculty secret.

84. No question whatever, connected with the government or discipline of the College, shall be debated by the Faculty in the presence of any student; nor the individual opinion of any member of the Faculty, or the result of their deliberations, be made known without the order of the Faculty.

Tutors.

85. The Faculty shall assign to the Tutors, if any shall hereafter be appointed, rooms in such situations as will best enable them to assist in the government of the College, and it shall be their especial duty to keep peace and order, and to prevent and suppress all riotous and disorderly conduct, and to report to the Faculty any improper conduct on the part of the students that may fall under their observation.

Riot.

86. In case of riot or other disturbance, all the officers of the College shall instantly repair to the spot, suppress the irregularity, and order the students to their rooms.

Devotional
exercises.

87. The Faculty shall take care that devotional exercises shall be performed in the College chapel every morning and evening, at which the students shall be bound to attend, under pain of censure and suspension for habitual neglect.

Professors to
visit tene-
ments.

88. The Faculty shall assign to each of the Professors and Tutors a portion of the tenements occupied by the students, and each shall visit the portion so assigned him

at least once in each day or night, and oftener if the Faculty shall deem it necessary, and report to the Faculty, at their weekly meeting, the condition of the rooms, entries and staircases, noting particularly any want of cleanliness.

89. The Faculty shall keep a book strongly bound, in which each student admitted into the College shall register his name, date of admission, residence, and the Post Office of his parent or guardian. In this book shall also be entered the time of dismissal or graduation, and the degree to which they are admitted; to which shall be annexed an alphabetical index.

Register.

90. The Faculty are hereby authorized to appoint, from amongst themselves, or otherwise, if they shall deem it necessary, a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to enter, in a book to be provided for that purpose, a journal of all the transactions of the Faculty, which shall be laid before the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting, and be at all times subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

Secretary of the Faculty, and Journal.

91. When any officer charged with the visitation of the rooms shall desire admittance into any room in which there may be a student or students, he shall signify the same by rapping at the door, and if admittance is then denied him, or the door is not opened, he shall be authorized to break the door and charge the repairs to the students found within.

Admittance to rooms.

92. At every half yearly meeting of the Board of Trustees, the President of the College shall, and he is hereby required to, report to the Board of Trustees the course of studies which have been pursued by the several classes, under what Professors or Tutors they have studied, what text or other books have been used, and the manner in which each officer shall have discharged his duties.

President to report to Trustees.

93. On the admission of any student, the Secretary of the Faculty shall transmit to the parent, guardian or other person having the superintendence of his education, a circular according to a formula to be prescribed by the Faculty, in which shall be stated the qualifications for the admission of students, in all of the classes, the course of studies, with the names of the Professors and the subjects on which they severally instruct; the regulations made with regard to the expenses of the students, and the time when deposits are required to be made.

Circular to be sent to parents, on admission of student,

94. The Secretary of the Faculty shall also, on the first day of every month, transmit to the parent or guardian of each student of the College, an account, according to a formula to be prescribed by the Faculty, of all delinquen-

and also monthly,

cies of their child or ward in attending recitations, prayers or public worship, or any other violation of the laws; and if any student shall be suspended by the Faculty, the said Secretary shall forthwith transmit notice thereof to his parent or guardian, in which the cause of suspension shall be expressed.

95. As a compensation for his services, the Secretary of the Faculty shall receive an annual salary of two hundred dollars.

Executive
Committee.

96. An Executive Committee of five, of whom the President of the College shall be one, and, *ex officio*, chairman, shall be appointed to serve for four years, and they shall meet in the College Library on the first Saturday in each month, and oftener at the call of the Chairman. To them shall be submitted all proposed expenditures from the College Treasury, and no money shall be drawn from the same unless authorized by their draft signed by their chairman. They shall audit, once a month, the Treasurer's accounts, and report upon the same semi-annually. They shall attend the examinations of the College, and shall also act as Library Committee.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Discipline.

Monitor, his
duty, &c.

97. At the commencement of every quarter, the Faculty shall appoint a Monitor for each class, whom they may remove and substitute another in his place at pleasure. The Monitor shall keep exact accounts of all absences from and tardiness at prayers, recitations, lectures and public worship. And the bills of the Monitor shall be presented, on every Monday morning, to the Faculty, who shall examine them, and call the delinquents to account. If any student shall be frequently noted on the monitor's bills, and shall not give satisfactory reasons for his defalcations, he shall be admonished, and if he does not reform his conduct, he shall be suspended and reported for expulsion. The Faculty shall cause the Monitor's bills to be transcribed into a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall always be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board of Trustees, or of the parents or guardians of any student.

98. During the session of the College, the students shall convene in the College chapel at sunrise in the morning to attend prayers; from thence they shall retire either to attend recitations or lectures, or to pursue their studies, until they are summoned to breakfast; at 9 o'clock, A. M. they shall return to their studies, and continue in their rooms until twelve, unless summoned to recitations or lectures; between twelve and two they shall repair to dinner when summoned, and at two return to their rooms and continue at study until five; and at five they shall attend prayers at the chapel, and be dismissed. From the beginning of the session until the first of May in each year, the students shall all return to their rooms at the ringing of the bell at seven o'clock in the evening, and continue at study until half past nine, and remain in their rooms during the remainder of the night. From the first of May until the end of the session, the students shall be dismissed from evening prayers until nine o'clock at night, at which time they shall return to their rooms and remain in for the night. On Saturdays, they shall be dismissed after morning recitations, until nine o'clock at night.

Times of study.

99. The strictest attention to study and all other duties is required of every student. If, therefore, any one shall absent himself from exercises of any kind, and fail to render satisfactory excuse for such absence, he shall be admonished; and any student who shall habitually neglect his studies or other duties, may be admonished or suspended, and reported for expulsion, at the discretion of the Faculty.

Punishment for neglect of study.

100. Students are strictly forbidden to visit Taverns, Hotels, or places of public amusement, without special permission first obtained from the President.

Students not to visit taverns,

101. Students are strictly forbidden to visit Eating-Houses, or Grog Shops, on pain of suspension or expulsion, as the nature of the case may require.

Nor eating houses.

102. Students are strictly forbidden to smoke in any of the public rooms or halls of the College, in the Campus, or in the streets of Columbia.

Nor to smoke in public.

103. Students are not only required to abstain from all vicious, immoral or irregular conduct, but they are, on every occasion, to conduct themselves with propriety and decorum, and in all their intercourse with the officers of the College, with each other, and the public generally, it is expected of them to preserve that high toned feeling and courtesy which ever distinguish the gentleman.

Their conduct to be gentlemanly.

104. Every student on entering the chapel, a lecture room, or the dining rooms, shall be uncovered, and remain so as long as he continues there.

105. No class or other meetings of the students shall be held without the special permission of the President, and for such purposes as shall be specified. All such meetings, held without licence, shall be considered as unlawful combinations, and punished accordingly.

106. No under-graduate shall attend the instructions of any person who may undertake to teach any language, art or science, without permission from the Faculty.

107. If any student shall be deficient in cleanliness in his apartment, the Faculty may order all necessary cleaning to be done at the expense of the student.

108. The students are required, implicitly, to obey all the lawful commands of their instructors, and to demean themselves towards them with deference and respect. They shall observe neatness and cleanliness in their persons and dress, and be courteous in their conduct towards each other. No student shall presume to come into the chapel, or any apartment for recitation, without being fully dressed, nor shall they lounge or sit in an indecorous position, nor talk, nor in any manner offend against the rules of propriety common among gentlemen assembled for grave purposes.

109. The students are required to take their seats in the chapel and other public rooms, and to go from them in such order as the Faculty shall direct.

110. The students are strictly forbidden to make use of tobacco in any of the public rooms, or any of the rooms in which they are convened for recitation or lectures, or to soil or deface them by any other means.

111. The students shall particularly observe the hours of study and retirement, during which they shall not leave their rooms under any pretence, unless to obey the officers or from necessity.

112. All the students are required to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the College, as ignorance of them will not be admitted as an excuse for their transgression.

113. Every student shall provide himself with such text books as the Faculty shall, from time to time, prescribe.

114. When there is public worship at the College chapel on Sunday, every student shall attend the same, and deport himself with becoming solemnity; unless he be excused upon some one of the following grounds,—

1st. That he is a communicant with some religious denomination having regular worship in the town of Columbia, and differing from that to which the Chaplain belongs, of which written notice shall be given to the President.

2d. That the parent or guardian of the student shall inform the President, in writing, that he cannot, in conscience, consent that his son or ward should engage in the religious worship conducted by the Chaplain.

115. The Faculty shall cause prayers to be said in the College Chapel on Sunday morning, (as well as morning and evening during the week) and the students shall attend at such hours of prayer as the Faculty may appoint.

Prayers.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Sessions and Vacations.

116. The session of the College shall commence on the first Monday in October in every year, at which time all the students shall attend, and shall terminate on the first day of July in every year, and there shall be a vacation from thence until the first Monday of October ensuing, so that there be only one vacation in the year.

Sessions.

117. The session shall be divided into three quarters—the first to commence on the first Monday of October—the second, on the first day of January—and the third, on the first day of April, in every year.

118. The students shall have three days holyday at Christmas, and no more.

Holidays.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Commencement and Degrees.

119. The Commencement shall be held on the first Monday of December, in every year.

Commencement.

120. Immediately after the examination of the Senior Class in November of every year, the Faculty shall confer the honors, and recommend for degrees. In conferring the honors, the Faculty shall have regard to the orderly deportment of the students, and their diligence and proficiency in their studies.

Degrees.

121. The degrees shall be publicly conferred by the President of the College, at the Commencement, in the usual form.

Honors. 122. The first honor at each commencement shall be given to the student appointed to deliver the salutatory addresses, which shall be in Latin or Greek, and the second honor to the student appointed to deliver the valedictory addresses.

Students not allowed to graduate unless examined. 123. No student shall be admitted to a degree, or to a higher class, who shall have omitted the opportunity of being publicly examined, at the times required by the laws of the College, unless prevented by inevitable necessity, of which the Faculty shall judge. If the parent or guardian shall, without communicating such necessity to the Faculty, order or direct any student to leave the College before the period prescribed by law, it shall be on the peril of the student's losing his standing in the class.

Exercises. 124. All the exercises to be performed by the Seniors shall be prepared by them at least six days before the Commencement, and be submitted to the President for his approbation; and if any one shall neglect or refuse to perform the part assigned him, his degree shall not be conferred, and he shall forfeit the honor, if one has been awarded to him.

125. If any candidate for a degree shall exhibit any thing on the stage which has not been previously approved by the President, he shall not be admitted to his degree.

Defaulters not to graduate. 126. All candidates for the first degree shall, at least four days before the Commencement, produce to the President the certificate of the Treasurer, that all the College charges against him are paid; and if he fail to do so, the degree shall not be conferred, unless he shall give satisfactory reasons for his defalcation.

Qualification for degree of A. M. 127. Every Bachelor, in the third year after his degree, if he shall have sustained a fair character, and shall perform such exercises as may be assigned him, shall be entitled to the degree of Master of Arts.

128. In like manner, any Bachelor who shall have resided in the College one session after the degree conferred, and shall have pursued a course of study therein under the direction of the President, and shall have sustained a fair character, and performed such exercises as the Faculty have assigned him, shall be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

Honorary degrees. 129. No honorary degree shall be conferred without four months previous notice to the Board of Trustees, of the intention to apply for such degree, unless it is recommended by the Faculty.

CHAPTER X.

Of the College Fees.

130. The fee for tuition and the use of the library, shall be fifty dollars for the session.

Fee.

131. At the end of every session, the Treasurer shall make a final settlement with each student, and pay him the balance, if any, that may remain to his credit, on whatever account the same may have been deposited, and shall take his receipt for the same.

Treasurer to refund.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Students' Apartments.

132. Immediately after the commencement of the session in every year, the Faculty shall assign rooms in the College buildings to each of the students, and no student shall be removed from the room assigned him for the session, except at his own request, or for disorderly conduct.

Rooms to be assigned,

133. Every student is forbidden to remove from the room assigned him, or to occupy any other, without the consent of the Faculty; and he shall be responsible for all damage done to his room during his residence therein, unless he shall make it appear to the Faculty that it was without fault or neglect on his part.

And not to be changed.

134. If any student or students shall be convicted before the Faculty of having wilfully mutilated, injured or destroyed their own rooms, or any of the College buildings, or the fences, out-buildings or fixtures within the wall enclosing the College buildings, whether the same were designed for use or ornament, the expenses of repairs shall be charged to such student, or if more than one, an equal portion; and an account thereof shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Faculty to the parents or guardians of such student or students, and if the amount thereof

Penalty for injuring rooms, &c.

shall not be paid on or before the first day of the quarter next ensuing, such student shall be suspended until the same be paid, and shall also be subjected to such College punishment as the Faculty may inflict.

135. No student shall make any alteration in his room or fire-place, without the consent and authority of the Faculty.

Resident graduates.

136. The Faculty may, in their discretion, assign rooms in the College buildings to graduates who may wish to reside there for the purpose of pursuing a course of studies, such graduates conforming to the general rules and regulations of the College, and paying ten dollars for the use of the library.

Fires.

137. All students are particularly enjoined to be careful about fire, especially when they are obliged to leave their rooms, or to carry it through the entries, or up the stair-cases, and shall be liable for all injuries done to their rooms by negligence.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the College Treasurer.

Treasurer,

138. There shall be a College Treasurer, who shall be elected annually, and shall receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly.

To give bond.

139. Before entering on the duties of his office, he shall give bond and security, to be approved by a committee of the Board, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

His duties.

140. He shall receive all monies which the students are, by the laws of the College, required to deposite in his hands.

141. He shall keep an account of the funds arising from tuition fees, and shall not disburse any part thereof without the order of the Board.

142. At the annual meeting of the Board, in December, he shall submit to the Board a minute statement of his accounts with the College, and his vouchers for all sums disbursed.

143. Where salaries are provided for in these laws, the

Treasurer shall pay them, at the time prescribed, out of the tuition fund, unless some other fund shall be provided.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Library and Librarian.

144. A Librarian shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to attend every day (Sundays excepted) from eight o'clock, A. M. until one o'clock, P. M. Librarian.

145. He shall give a bond, with sufficient security, to be approved by a committee of the Board, or such other person as the Board shall appoint, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. To give bond.

146. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep the Library neat and clean, and to see that all books taken from the Library are returned at least three days before the vacation and before the commencement. His duty.

147. No books shall be taken from the Library except by the following persons, without special permission from the Trustees, viz : the Trustees of the College ; all such persons as have made a donation of the value of one hundred dollars to the Library ; the officers of instruction ; resident graduates, and all the students ; and no graduates shall be considered as resident graduates, and as such entitled to the use of the Library, unless they reside within the College walls. Regulations as to use of Library.

148. The President, Professors and Tutors, are entitled to the use of the Library at any hour. They shall, however, keep a book, in which the names of the works taken from the Library shall be regularly recorded. They shall also subject themselves to a fine of one dollar for any neglect of this rule, to be paid to the Librarian.

149. No other persons entitled to the use of the Library, except the members of the Faculty and the Tutors afore-said, shall be allowed to draw books from the same except in the presence of the Librarian, or of some member of the Faculty, who shall take a note of the same before the book passes from the Library.

150. Every graduate, before his diploma shall have been signed by the Faculty, shall produce a certificate from the Librarian, that all books borrowed by him from the Library have been duly returned.

151. Each student is entitled to obtain from the Library, Regulations as at one time, one quarto, or, as equivalent, two octavos, or to use of Li- three duodecimos. Except such as are preparing compositions for the public exhibitions, who may be allowed a greater number, on application to the Faculty.
 library.

152. No periodical, recently received, shall be retained by any person longer than three days.

153. If any book taken from the Library be lost or damaged, the delinquent shall replace it by a new copy of equal value, within three months. If it be not replaced within that time, the Librarian shall make out an account against the said delinquent of double the price of the said book, or set, if it belongs to one; which account shall be charged in his next bill of tuition, and the money shall be applied to the use of the Library.

154. No student shall be allowed, without special liberty from the President of the College, to keep any book longer than a fortnight. Students who may neglect to return books at the time appointed by law, shall be liable to have their privilege of the use of the Library suspended, at the discretion of the Librarian.

155. No student shall lend to any other person, except another student, or suffer to be carried from his room any book belonging to the Library, on pain of a severe reprimand from the Librarian; and if the offence be repeated, such student shall be denied access to the Library.

156. The students are all required to observe the strictest decorum while receiving books from the Librarian. Any student who shall violate this law shall be punishable at the discretion of the Faculty.

157. No person shall be allowed to carry any books belonging to the Library out of the town of Columbia and its vicinity.

158. The Librarian is strictly enjoined never to carry, or suffer to be carried, into the Library, a lighted lamp or candle, except in cases of necessity.

159. The care of enforcing these rules devolves upon the Faculty, even in the case of Trustees.

160. The Librarian shall have the discretion of withholding from circulation books precious from their rarity, or of which the character fits them for consultation rather than reading.

161. The Librarian shall keep a blank book properly ruled, in which every person entitled to the use of the books of the College Library, and all literary visitors, may write the title, author and publisher, size and price, of such books or book as, according to their opinion, ought to be purchased for the Library. Each person recommending
 Books recommended to be purchased.

a book in this way shall also add his own name to the title, &c. of the recommended book. And the Librarian shall lay the said book before the Trustees at their several meetings.

162. The Librarian shall hold his office for one year, and as a compensation for his services shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars. Salary of Librarian.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the Bursarship and Commons.

163. The Bursar shall be appointed annually by the Board of Trustees, and be removable for cause at any time by this Board, or a Board of supervision composed of the Faculty and a committee of Trustees, and also be subject to such rules and regulations as a majority of the Board of Trustees shall from time to time adopt and appoint. Bursar, how appointed.

164. He shall receive a salary at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, payable at the end of each quarter. His salary.

165. He shall be entitled to provisions from the commons hall for himself and family, during the sessions of College only. Entitled to provisions.

166. Before entering upon the duties of his employment, he shall give a bond in the penalty of five thousand dollars, with good surety, for the faithful performance of his duties, and proper use of the funds placed in his hands, which bond shall be approved by the Executive Committee, and placed in charge of the Treasurer, who shall report annually in relation to said bond. His bond.

167. The Bursar shall be furnished by the College Treasurer, at the commencement of every session, with a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Board of supervision, for the purpose of laying in his supplies, and shall thereafter receive from the Treasurer, weekly in advance, a sum sufficient to defray the current expenses of the commons. With this money he shall purchase, in an economical manner, an ample supply of good and wholesome provisions for the Commons Hall, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and take care that it is well prepared and served, in a neat and cleanly manner. He shall keep a strict account of all his expen- His duty.

ditures, and preserve his vouchers; and at the end of every month shall have his ledger and vouchers properly arranged, and present them to the Board of Supervision for examination and verification; nor shall any provisions bought for the Commons be sold, except by order of the Board of Supervision, or the Faculty acting in their stead.

168. The Faculty of the College, and five Trustees to be nominated annually, shall constitute a Board of supervision, who shall have entire control over the Bursarship during the recess of the Board of Trustees, and shall have power to remove the Bursar for good cause, and fill his place until the next meeting of the Board, and make any other regulations not conflicting with the fundamental laws of the College or the resolutions of the Board of Trustees.

169. It shall be the duty of the Board of supervision to see that the Bursar faithfully fulfills the obligations of his contract.

170. The Faculty may examine his accounts and decide on their correctness. They may also issue the requisition on the College Treasurer for the weekly allowance to the Bursar, and for the contingent fund to be advanced at the commencement of the session. And they shall, during the week preceding the June examination in every year, make a final settlement with him for the expenditures of the session, salary, &c. But on all questions affecting the removal of the Bursar or the appointment of a temporary successor, a concurrence of a majority of the Faculty and a majority of the committee of trustees shall be necessary.

171. Each student shall pay to the College Treasurer, quarterly, in advance, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per week, for his board in the Commons. And should any Student die, or leave College by permission, the sum advanced shall be accounted for, and the balance due him be refunded, if it exceed the amount of two weeks board.

172. The board of the Bell ringer, and two servants, shall also be defrayed out of the Commons fund, and covers shall be reserved daily for one member of the Faculty and one Trustee.

173. The following shall be observed as the bill of fare.

Breakfast.

Breakfast. Good Coffee and Tea, Wheat Bread, Butter, Hominy, and Eggs or cold Meat.

Dinner.

There shall be, for every day, Wheat and Corn Bread, and Rice, and one or more vegetable dishes. Dinner.

On Sunday.—Poultry or Roast Beef, Ham and dessert.

" Monday.—Soup, Roast Beef or Veal and Ham.

" Tuesday.—Corned Beef, Pork or Steak.

" Wednesday.—Poultry, or Roast Beef and Ham.

" Thursday.—Bacon, Mutton or Steak and dessert.

" Friday.—Fish, Corned Beef or Pork.

" Saturday.—Soup, Roast Beef or Veal or Mutton and Ham.

With such other varieties as the market will afford.

Tea.

Coffee and Tea, Bread, Butter, and occasionally cold meats. Tea.

174. The Bursar shall cultivate the garden of the Commons Hall, for the use of the Commons. Bursar to cultivate garden.

175. The professors shall attend the meals of the students at Commons, in monthly rotation, and the students shall submit to such regulations as the attending Professor shall prescribe for their good order. Professors to attend meals.

176. The attending Professor shall ask a blessing before every meal. Grace.

177. Students are required to enter the dining hall in a decent and orderly manner, and to conduct themselves with propriety while they remain, and if any one shall violate this rule, or shall be guilty of talking loud, or striking or treating the servants ill, or otherwise misbehave, he shall be liable to admonition or suspension. Students to be decorous in dining.

178. The students are strictly forbidden to make any waste of provisions or of the furniture of the table or dining room. All who shall violate this law shall make such reparation as the Faculty shall deem adequate, and shall be liable to such further punishment as the Faculty may think fit. Not to be wasteful.

179. The students shall all board in Commons, and lodge in the College, except those whose parents or guardians reside in Columbia or its immediate vicinity, and who may wish their sons to board at home; and except also in cases of sickness, when it shall appear, from the certificate of a practising physician, that the state of the student's health requires him to take lodging out of the College. In these cases, the President may permit the Students all to board in Commons.

Exception.

student to board or lodge out of the College until his health shall be sufficiently restored.

Deductions.

180. No deduction shall be made from the bills for board in Commons, except when any student shall obtain leave of absence for more than fourteen days, and shall be actually absent from the town of Columbia, in pursuance of such leave, of which the student shall give immediate notice to the President, and if he neglect to do so, he shall pay the full price during his absence. Every student who shall be unavoidably detained after the commencement of the first or any other quarter of the session, shall give immediate notice to the President of his return to the Commons, or be liable to pay board from the first day of the quarter in which he shall return.

Faculty may make rules.

181. The Faculty shall also have power to make such rules and regulations for the government of the Bursar, not inconsistent with the laws of the College, as they shall deem necessary to secure the faithful discharge of his duties, and to secure cleanliness in the buildings which he occupies.

Students may board transiently, in certain cases.

182. If any student who does not board in Commons shall, from inclemency of the weather, or other cause, find it necessary to resort to Commons for his meals, or to board there for a short period, the student shall pay the Treasurer at such rate as the Faculty shall prescribe.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Marshall and the College Buildings.

Marshall, how to be appointed.

183. There shall be a College Marshall, who shall be appointed by the Faculty, and removed by them at pleasure; and as a compensation for his services, he shall receive an annual salary of four hundred dollars, payable quarterly in advance.

His duty.

184. He shall have the general superintendence and inspection of all the College buildings, out buildings and other fixtures, except those occupied by the other officers, and over the grounds within the College enclosure, and shall especially take care that none of them are injured or destroyed, and shall forthwith report to the Faculty any injury they may have sustained, and the author of it, if he be known.

185. He shall report to the Faculty weekly, at their

stated meetings, the condition of the buildings, especially as to their want of cleanliness and repairs, and shall superintend all repairs and cleaning which the Faculty shall direct. Duties of Marshall.

186. It shall be the duty of the Marshall to inform the members of the Faculty of bonfires, or any other disturbance caused by the students, and he shall aid and assist the Faculty in detecting the offenders, if required to do so by the former.

187. He shall remove, or cause to be removed, from within the College enclosure, all such persons (not belonging to the College) horses, cattle, or other objects, which are calculated to disturb the quiet and order of the institution.

188. The Marshall shall also have the superintendence of the servants employed in or about the College, and see that they discharge the duties assigned them.

189. No servant, other than the servants of the officers, and College servants, shall be employed in or about the College, under any pretence whatever, without the express permission of the Marshall.

190. To distinguish those servants who may have the permission of the Marshall so to work and be employed about the College, he shall furnish them with a badge, which they shall wear conspicuously.

191. It shall be the duty of the Marshall to purchase, at the most convenient seasons, and on the best terms, a sufficient stock of fire wood, and he shall, from time to time, deliver to the students at their rooms what they may want, provided the amount thereof shall not exceed the amount deposited by each student in the hands of the Treasurer for that purpose; the wood to be cut of length suited to their fire-places.

192. In all things not herein provided for, he shall be under the direction and control of the Faculty.

193. The better to enable the Marshall to discharge the duties assigned him, wood yards or sheds shall be erected, under the direction of the Committee of the Board, at the expense of the College and within the College enclosure.

194. Until a suitable building is provided, the Faculty shall assign the Marshall a residence in the College buildings.

195. At the end of the session, the students shall leave the keys of their apartments with the Marshall, with a label attached, designating the room and inscribed with their names.

196. One of the servants of the College shall reside in a lodge, to be erected at or near the principal entrance to

Duties of Mar- shall. the College, and it shall be the duty of the Marshall to see that he executes all orders that the Faculty may give in relation to opening and shutting the gate.

197. The Marshall shall give bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duties, in the penalty of five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of Offences, Rewards and Punishments.

Principle of punishment. 198. The rewards and punishments of this institution shall be addressed to the sense of duty, and to the principles of honor and shame.

Degrees of punishment. 199. The punishments of the College shall be private admonition by an officer of the College, or by order of the Faculty—admonition before the Faculty—admonition before the class of the offender, or in the presence of a select number of persons; information communicated by order of the Faculty to the parent or guardian of the offender; suspension from the privileges of the College; formal and public expulsion. Besides which, the Faculty may, in all cases of gross deficiency, degrade a student to an inferior class, or refuse him promotion at the commencement.

200. For violation of any of the laws of the College, for which no particular punishment is designated, the punishment shall be admonition or suspension, at the discretion of the Faculty.

201. The President, with the assent of the Faculty, may request any parent or guardian to remove any student from College, whose general deportment and conduct is irregular, improper or offensive, or likely to be of bad example to the students, and send him away accordingly.

Duelling. 202. Any student who shall be guilty of any infamous or atrocious offence, or shall fight a duel, or give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or shall carry any challenge to fight a duel, or act as a second to those who shall give or accept a challenge, shall be forthwith suspended from the College and reported for expulsion.

Gaming, &c. 203. All students are strictly forbidden to game, to use profane or obscene language, to lie, steal, or get drunk, or be guilty of riotous, disorderly or immoral conduct; and

if any of them shall transgress in these respects, he shall be admonished, suspended or expelled, as the case may require.

204. If any student shall wilfully insult, assault or strike any of the officers of the College, he shall be suspended or expelled, as the case may require. Insulting officers.

205. If any student shall keep in his room, or within the College, or in the town of Columbia, or its vicinity, any pistol, dirk, sword-cane, bowie knife, or other deadly weapon, he shall be forthwith suspended and reported for expulsion. Keeping deadly weapons,

206. No student shall use or keep within the precincts of the College, or bring within the same, any spirituous liquors, dogs, or arms or ammunition; nor shall any one keep or hire any horse or mule, servant or servants, without permission of the President; and any student who shall violate this rule shall be liable to admonition, suspension or expulsion. Liquors, &c.
Hiring horses.

207. No student shall play on any instrument of music on Sunday, or during the hours assigned for study; and the students are strictly enjoined to abstain from their usual diversions and exercises on the Sabbath day. Musical instruments.

208. No student shall be permitted to entertain company in his room, and if any student shall refuse to open the door of his room, when required by any one of the Faculty or a Tutor, he shall be liable to admonition, suspension or expulsion. Company in rooms.

209. No student, or students, shall be permitted to make any ball or festive entertainment, except a ball at Commencement; nor shall any student attend or take part in any thing of the kind without the special permission of the President. Balls.

210. All combinations amongst the students to oppose the authority of the Faculty, or impede the operation of the laws, are strictly forbidden; particularly combinations not to attend prayers, recitations or public worship, indicated by the cry of "hold back," "no recitation," or other signal; and all who offend against this law shall be liable to admonition, suspension or expulsion, at the discretion of the Faculty. Combinations.

211. No student shall leave the town of Columbia, without the permission of the President. Leaving Columbia.

212. No student, or students, shall make any bonfire, or other like fire, within or near the College enclosure, nor shall they throw or use any fire-ball or lighted torch within the same, on pain of admonition, suspension or expulsion, at the discretion of the Faculty. Bonfires, &c.

213. The Faculty shall not, for mere College misdemeanors, call on one student to give information against another, unless when riotous or disorderly conduct shall take place in the room of any student, in which case he shall be bound to designate the true offender, if he was present at the time, or be considered as taking the guilt of the offence on himself, and shall be punished accordingly.

Calling on students as witnesses.

214. If, on subsequent and satisfactory information, it shall appear that any student has permitted another to be punished for an offence of which the former, and not the latter, was guilty, the student thus dishonorably concealing his own guilt, shall be expelled.

215. If any riot, disturbance, or other misdemeanor shall take place in the actual view of the Faculty or Tutors, or any of them, in any particular tenement, the Faculty shall be at liberty to call upon the students, or any of them, inhabiting that tenement, or present at the time, to exculpate himself or themselves from having had any participation therein or to confess the same.

216. If the Faculty or Tutors, or any of them, shall observe several students in company together at the time and place of an offence committed, and shall not be able to designate the actual offender, the Faculty may call on all or any of the students seen together, and require each or any of them to exculpate himself, or themselves, from any participation or concurrence therein; and upon his or their refusal to do so, he or they shall be regarded as the offenders, and be proceeded against accordingly.

217. Whenever the Faculty shall receive information, from any credible source, furnishing them sufficient ground of reasonable suspicion, that any student has been guilty of misconduct, proper to be noticed, they shall call up the student accused, and put him on his denial or exculpation, and if he shall refuse to answer, he shall be deemed guilty of the offence, and proceeded against accordingly. If he shall deny that he is guilty of the offence with which he is charged, that shall be considered *prima facie* proof of his innocence. But if it shall afterwards appear, from satisfactory competent evidence, that he was really guilty, he shall be suspended and reported for expulsion, for having been guilty of falsehood.

218. In all cases where any student shall be convicted before the Faculty, of any offence which shall, in their judgment, authorize expulsion as the punishment, they shall forthwith suspend and order him from the College,

Expulsion.

and make a minute and particular report thereof to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting.

219. If any student shall be convicted of having or blowing any horn or trumpet, or beating any drum, or of disturbing the quiet of the institution by riding any horse or mule within or near the College enclosure, or of making any loud or unusual noise by any other means, within or about the same, he shall be punished by admonition or suspension, at the discretion of the Faculty.

Blowing trumpets, &c.

220. If any student shall, knowingly, receive, harbor or entertain in his room, any other student who has been suspended and ordered to leave the College by the Faculty, he shall be liable to admonition or suspension, at the discretion of the Faculty.

Harboring suspended students.

CHAPTER XVII.

Miscellaneous.

221. The Professors may, in their discretion, permit persons not students of the College to attend their lectures, on such terms as they may prescribe.

Persons not students may attend lectures.

222. The Faculty are authorized to employ two additional servants, if they shall deem that number necessary, one for the Laboratory, and one to sweep the rooms and make the beds of the Students.

Servants.

223. The Faculty may, in their discretion, employ a bellman, who shall be allowed his board in commons as a compensation for his services.

Bellman.

224. The Faculty shall make all such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the College, as may be necessary to carry them into effect according to their true intent and meaning.

Faculty may make rules.

225. During vacation, the President of the Faculty (or any one of the Faculty to whom he may delegate the authority,) is authorized to exclude from the Campus and College buildings any student who may disturb the quiet and peace of the premises.

Disorderly persons to be excluded from Campus.

226. No new laws shall be made, or any of the foregoing altered or amended, unless a resolution to that effect shall have been submitted to the Board at least six days before the final vote shall be taken, nor then without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

New Laws.

Course of Studies, Admission, &c.

227. A candidate for admission must satisfy the Faculty, by written testimonials, that he sustains a good moral character. In ordinary cases, the certificate must be signed by his last instructor. If from another college, his standing in that college must be shown to have been good at the time of his leaving it. The stated times for examination are, the first week in October, and the week before commencement; but in case of urgent necessity, applicants may be examined at any other time during the session.

Qualifications
for admission.

228. Students admitted to advanced standing, in addition to the requisites for admission to the Freshman Class, must be prepared for an examination in the studies which have been pursued by the class that they desire to enter, and by the preceding classes, or in other studies equivalent to them.

For Admission to the Freshman Class,

A candidate is required to have an accurate knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek Grammars, including Prosody.

Morse's, Worcester's or Woodbridge's Geography.

Ancient Geography.

Arithmetic, including Fractions, and the Extraction of Roots.

Algebra, as far as Equations of the First Degree.

Sallust.

Virgil, (Georgics, Bucolics; and six books of the *Æneid*.)

Cicero's Select Orations, consisting of the four against Catiline, *Pro Lege Manilia*, *Pro Archia Poeta*, *Pro Milone*, and the first Philiplic.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

Jacob's Greek Reader.

Xenophon's *Cyropedia*, four Books.

Homer's *Iliad*, the first Book.

Studies of the Freshman Year.

Grecian and Roman Antiquities.

Course of
studies.

Livy.

Horace, except the art of Poetry.

Xenophon's *Anabasis*, (six Books.)

Homer's *Iliad*, (continued to the sixth Book.)

Latin Composition.

Bourdon's *Algebra*, (Davies'.)

Geometry, (Davies' Legendre.)
Ancient History.
English Language.

Course of
studies.

Sophomore Year.

Tacitus, (his Germany and Life of Agricola.)
Livy.
Exercises in Latin Composition.
Græca Majora, (the Historians and Orators.)
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Conic Sections, (Loomis'.)
Davies' Mensuration and Surveying.
Lectures on Descriptive Geometry.
History of the Middle Ages.
Whately's Logic ; Whately's Rhetoric.
Heat, Light, and Electricity.
Elocution.
History of the Bible.

Junior Year.

Select parts of Cicero's Rhetorical Work.
Horace's Art of Poetry.
Select satires of Juvenal and Persius.
Græca Majora, (the Orators, Philosophers and Critics.)
Exercises in Latin Composition.
Lectures on Differential and Integral Calculus.
Mechanical Philosophy, (Olmsted's.)
Galvanism, Magnetism and Electro Magnetism.
Modern History.
Elements of Criticism and Elocution.
Moral Philosophy.
Political Philosophy.
Physiology.
Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity.

Senior Year.

Select parts of Cicero's Ethical Works.
Select Plays of the Greek Dramatists.
Exercises in Latin and Greek Composition.
Astronomy.
Civil Engineering, (Mahan's.)
Political Economy.
Political Ethics.
Philosophy of the Mind.

Criticism and Elocution.

Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy and Agricultural Chemistry.

Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity.

Recitations. 229. There are three recitations of each class, daily : one after morning prayers ; one at 11 o'clock, A. M. ; one at 4 o'clock, P. M. On saturday morning there is one recitation. There are lectures, rhetorical exercises and compositions, English and Latin, at such times as the Faculty may appoint.

Prosody, History and Geography. 230. The Faculty specially call the attention of parents and guardians to the requisitions on Prosody, History and Geography. On these subjects, so necessary for a profitable course through college, applicants are generally very deficient, and hereafter they will be insisted on. The shortest and most effectual way to impart much of the necessary knowledge of ancient geography, is always to use an Atlas in the reading of Greek and Latin authors.

RESOLUTIONS OF LEGISLATURE,
AND
MESSAGES OF GOVERNORS.

Reps. and Res. of 1815, p. 91.

231. \$6,000 appropriated for Chemical apartment.

Reps. and Res. of 1815, p. 110.

232. Two Students from City Council directed.

Reps. and Res. of 1823, p. 91.

233. *Resolved*, That the Trustees of the South Carolina College be requested to consider the propriety and advantage of establishing a Professorship of Law in that institution, and to report to this House, at the next session, the manner in which such Professorship may be established, so as to be most advantageous to the community, and least expensive to the State.

Reps. and Res. of 1823, p. 111.

234. The committee on the College, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the "South Carolina College," beg leave to report, that they have considered the same, and are of opinion that the view which his Excellency has taken of the improvement in public education throughout the State, is correct, and is worthy of the great and interesting sub-

ject which it is intended to embrace ; and they believe that the College of Columbia, created by the patriotism and wisdom of a former legislature, and supported by the bounty and liberality of their successors, has already given back to the State the most ample compensation for its endowment, and affords the most abundant cause of congratulation to every lover of letters, and to every lover of his country. The triumph of learning is proclaimed throughout the State, and the voice of improvement is heard in every parish and in every village, from the seaboard to the mountains. A taste for knowledge is excited only to be gratified, and the power of intellect is felt and acknowledged in every corner of the State; the dormant genius of many a youth is roused from its slumber, and devoted to usefulness and the glory of his country.

The distinction which is so frequently attained by the alumni of this institution, not only in the learned professions, and in the legislature of Carolina, but in the deliberative assemblies of the general government, cannot be contemplated without pride and exultation. Your committee are unwilling to dismiss the subject referred to their consideration, without expressing their approbation of a particular portion of his Excellency's message.

They believe that the wisdom and the learning of Dr. Cooper, which it has taken a long life to amass, now redound to the honor of the College over which he presides, contribute in an eminent degree to the best interests of the State, and to that species of happiness which is the result of civilization, and the reward of a virtuous and enlightened community. Your committee believe that under the influence of science and learning, the gloom of ignorance and the intolerance of fanaticism will be dissipated, and that true religion and political happiness must advance, under the liberal and enlightened system of instruction now adopted in the College ; and they pray most fervently to the Giver of all good, to continue to our country the mercies and favors she enjoys, and to increase in our hearts, not only a willingness to acknowledge Him, but the sincerest gratitude and love for his fatherly protection and support.

Reps. and Res. of 1823, p. 121.

235. \$5,000 appropriated for purchase of Library.

Reps. and Res. of 1824, p. 80

236. The committee on the College, to whom was referred certain papers relating to this institution, beg leave to report, that they have examined the same, and ask leave to call the at-

tention of the Senate to Message No. 1, of his late Excellency Governor Wilson. Your committee are assured, that they are not only authorized to express their feelings on this subject, so interesting to the sons of South Carolina—so important in its operations to the aspiring youth whose journey through life is yet to be accomplished—so joyous in its aspect to the venerable patriot, whose silvered locks proclaim that his service is done, and who now reclines under the shade of the Palmetto, silently to contemplate the prosperity of his country—but they believe it to be their duty to congratulate their fellow citizens on the very promising and happy state in which the College of Columbia is now known to be.

They recommend most earnestly to the Legislature, to continue the liberal and enlightened patronage which they have hitherto extended to the advancement of learning, and the acquisition of all useful knowledge, so completely identified with this favorite object. In a republic like ours, where the preservation of liberty, political and civil, has no other arm to rest on but the virtue of the people, it requires no argument to prove, that to enlighten the people, is to give the best security for the continuance of their freedom.

They hold it to be indisputable in politics as in morals, that the very worst kind of slavery, is that dull submission to darkness and to vice, too often incidental to untutored ignorance—that the tyrant whose sway is most cruel and unrelenting, is dependent for his power upon the unkindly extinction of letters and of light.

Your committee feel confident that the best economy which can be pursued, is to encourage those virtuous feelings of the human heart, which go hand in hand with the enlargement and improvement of the human understanding; and they look with certainty for these happy results, as the reward of your munificent appropriations, and introduction into life of that native talent whose influence is felt throughout the State, and for your fostering care of that retiring genius whose rays are now given to illumine the councils of your country.

The gratifying sensations which are necessarily produced by these reflections, are much enhanced by perusing the luminous and classical report accompanying the catalogue of books lately purchased for the College Library.

The efforts of patriotism cannot but succeed, when thus aided by the refinement and elegance of the most accomplished scholar. How can the student, whose lamp is trimmed for academic research, fail to be distinguished, when the brightest ornament of society, when the champion of true philosophy, the devoted friend and lover of the arts, forms an example in a single individual for the youthful American to admire and to imitate? Need we say that this valuable man, who, now, and on many other occasions, claims for himself this feeble tribute to his worth, is one whose name, both at home and abroad, is nearly

allied to every thing connected with the beauties of literature, and the finest specimens of rhetoric and of taste, your conspicuous fellow-citizen, Stephen Elliott.

Your committee would do an injustice to themselves, and a still greater injustice to one branch of your government, if they hesitated to express their entire belief that the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, in presiding at the Board as *ex-officio* Trustees, have contributed largely, by their acknowledged learning, as well as by their individual and distinguished respectability, to the promotion of that prosperity which the friends of this institution now regard as a subject of self-congratulation; they cannot do other than determine, that it would be highly inexpedient to dispense with the services of those to whose wisdom and integrity are entrusted the lives and property of their countrymen.

Reps. and Res. of 1825, p. 72.

237. The committee on the College, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the South Carolina College, beg leave to report, that they have attentively considered the same, and recommend that five thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of Books for the College Library.

Your committee, in suggesting to your honorable body the expediency of making this appropriation, are influenced by those considerations which they believe are strongly impressed upon the minds of their fellow-citizens at large. They are directed by those views which a succession of enlightened Legislatures have invariably taken of this invaluable institution. They are prone to indulge in those feelings which they believe are prominent in the bosom of every lover of letters, and every lover of his country. They believe that the best system of economy which can be adopted, is to protect and encourage the dissemination of all useful knowledge.

In contemplating the advantages which are daily accruing to the State from the establishment of this institution, your committee cannot refrain from repeating what they have often expressed, their unbounded respect for the wisdom and patriotism of those men whose names are recorded as the founders of this monument of their intelligence and virtue. 'Tis the policy of tyrants to entammel the human understanding, and the privilege of despotism to darken the intellect of slaves. 'Tis the security of freedom that her sons are enlightened, and the boast of republicans that theirs is the doctrine of equal rights, which can alone be maintained by the diffusion of general and correct information. 'Tis for them to remember, that "knowledge is power," and their liberty is safe; but should they ever forget that political strength is but another name for learning and for sci-

ence, and *that* liberty is endangered. Your committee feel no disposition to dwell upon a subject which is already so well understood, or unnecessarily to urge a continuance of your patronage, when they believe that its influence is so universally acknowledged in every corner of your State, and in every department of your government the living evidences that your liberality has been rewarded, are pre-eminently conspicuous. The flowers of literature are blooming in every valley, and the tree which "puts forth good fruit," is dispensing its blessings from the tops of your mountains to the shoals of the Atlantic. 'Tis for you to admire this beautiful picture, to cultivate this garden which has been seeded by yourself, and to leave to your posterity the abundant harvest which its fertility will ensure them.

The catalogue of Mineralogical specimens, collected by a distinguished member of the Faculty, under the direction of this Legislature, furnishes the strongest assurance of his industry and science, and the richness of the country he has been directed to explore. Your committee are under the most sanguine expectations that the day is not distant, when the bowels of the earth will be found to contain the means of increasing the fertility of its surface in every section of our country; and they recommend most earnestly, a continuance of these examinations, not only for the benefit of those who are to be instructed in academic pursuits, but also for the promotion of agricultural prosperity—let the farmer and the scholar be equally the objects of your munificence and wisdom. In closing the discharge of their annual duties, your committee feel more than ordinary gratification in expressing their entire coincidence of opinion and of feeling with his Excellency, when he calls to your notice those gentlemen whose studies are but just completed, and who are now beyond the reach of your solicitude and control. It is but fair to give them your unmingled approbation. They are gone forth to the world, to do honor to themselves, and honor to their instructors. They have left an example to be admired and be imitated by those who have succeeded to their places.

Reps. and Res. of 1825, p. 113.

238. *Resolved*, That the Faculty of the South Carolina College be requested to prepare a detailed system for the better regulation of the public schools, and other seminaries of learning in this State, and that they report the same at an early period of the next session of the Legislature.

Reps. and Res. of 1827, p. 3.

239. Comptroller General reports as to College disbursments.

Reps. and Res. of 1831, p. 57.

240. Committee report prosperity of College, and against reduction of tuition fees.

From Gov. Hamilton's Message, 1832.

241. No circumstance has occurred to diminish our well founded confidence in the usefulness of the South Carolina College, which is going on with regularity and success in the process of qualifying those who are to come after us to fulfil the high functions and offices appertaining to the public weal.—That this fountain of light may diffuse its beams over our whole State, and be felt in the wide extension of literature, science, and all useful knowledge, must depend on your parental care and unrelaxed vigilance. To discharge this duty is a debt which you must pay, under a sacred obligation, to posterity.

From Gov. Hayne's Message, 1833.

242. I feel that it is scarcely necessary for me to advert to the necessity of bestowing continued and increasing attention to *Education*, the only sure basis of free government. The establishment and support, at an annual expense to the State of upwards of \$50,000, of the South Carolina College, and the Free Schools, bear ample testimony of the deep interest which continues to be felt in this subject. The College has unquestionably contributed largely to the extension of knowledge; and in the distribution throughout the State of well educated and influential men, has amply repaid all the care and attention of the State. The Free Schools, if they have been less successful, have, I am persuaded, done much for the poor, and have contributed to the extension of intelligence, virtue and religion. Both institutions are believed, however, to be capable of great improvement, and demand the paternal supervision of the Legislature. With regard to the Free Schools, the best information of their present condition, as well as the improvements of which they are susceptible, is to be

obtained from the Representatives of the several Districts and Parishes of the State. My duty therefore is performed in pressing the subject upon your consideration. With respect to the College, I shall forbear to make any specific recommendations, until I can avail myself of the counsel and advice of the Board of Trustees, who are to be assembled here in the course of a few days. Their proceedings, together with a Report of the Faculty as to the present condition of this highly valuable and interesting institution, and the measures proper to be adopted for its improvement, will then be laid before you.

Reps. and Res. of 1834, p. 9.

243. Committee think the Trustees did right in requesting Professors to resign—approve uniform dress—discountenance extravagance, and recommend appropriation to put College in repair.

Res and Reps. of 1835, p. 31.

244. New house for professors erected.

Res. and Reps. of 1835, p. 53.

245. Trustees to report tuition money, &c. annually.

Res. and Reps. of 1835, p. 55.

246. *Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly met,* That the Trustees of the South Carolina College, together with the Solicitor of the Southern Circuit, are hereby requested and enjoined to put into immediate and vigilant exercise, all means provided by the existing laws, to exterminate from the town of Columbia and its vicinity, bawdy houses, gambling houses, and other similar nuisances, calculated to vitiate the morals, pervert the minds, and destroy the health of the young men committed to their charge; and should existing remedies be found, on full experiment, inefficacious, then that they consider of and report to the Legislature at its next session, such changes or amendments in the law as to them may seem expedient and necessary to accomplish the object

Be it also resolved, That the Intendant and Wardens, and the citizens generally, of Columbia, are earnestly entreated, as they value the great interests of morality and religion, the decencies of life, the health and general welfare of their community, and the character especially of the important institution established in their bosom, to co-operate, by their example, and by such local legislation as they may deem practicable, to suppress these most disgraceful and corrupting nuisances.

From Gov. McDuffie's Message, 1835.

247. It gives me very great pleasure to inform you that our College has resumed its labors under the most flattering auspices, and promises to be every way worthy of the liberal and enlightened patronage by which it has been heretofore sustained. Under the strong impulse it has received from the zealous exertions of the Board of Trustees, sustained by the patriotism of the whole State, it has already risen from its ruinous condition, and is pressing on, with renovated ardor, in the career of literary and scientific distinction. Under the guidance of a faculty equally distinguished for high qualifications and devotion to their very important duties, it offers to the rising generation of our State as many advantages as any similar institution in the United States. I cannot too strongly recommend it to the patronage of an enlightened Legislature, and to the countenance and support of every patriotic citizen. It is scarcely possible to place too high an estimate on its importance. Upon its successful administration will depend, in no small degree, the character and destiny of the State. The very great and salutary change which it has produced in the character of our community, within the last thirty years, is an evidence of the high purposes to which it can be made subservient. Our experience, however, but too conclusively proves that a munificent endowment by the Legislature, and a faithful performance of their respective trusts, by the Trustees and Faculty, are not of themselves sufficient to ensure the success of this institution. The community at large must give it their countenance and support, and in some sort, their superintendence. From all parts of the State, there should be a general attendance of our prominent and educated citizens, at the annual commencements, who, with all the public functionaries, should be present to witness the performances of the youthful competitors for literary fame. Nothing could have a more salutary influence, in stimulating the exertions of the young men during the whole course of their college studies, than the prospect of this annual contest for distinction before the assembled intelligence of the State. The parents, also, who place

their sons in the institution, must give the Trustees their cordial co-operation, in effecting a reform in the extravagant habits of expenditure, which have heretofore prevailed, but too generally, amongst the students. Nothing is more unbecoming the character of a student, or more adverse to his proficiency in literary and scientific attainments, than these habits of extravagance. Every citizen is under obligations of patriotism, not less than of parental duty, to discountenance and repress such pernicious habits, by withholding from his son the means of indulging them. Citizens of great wealth, in particular, owe it to the State, to set a public spirited example, in regulating the expenses of their sons, by reducing them to such a standard of economy, that the sons of citizens of moderate fortunes may not be tempted to go beyond their means, to avoid disparaging imputations and invidious comparisons. With a view to this important reform, the trustees propose to adopt certain regulations, fixing a uniform dress, which every student will be required to wear, while under the authority of the College government, and a uniform limitation upon the different branches of expenditure, which no student will be permitted to exceed.

I confidently hope that no parent will give the least countenance to any attempt on the part of his son, to evade these salutary regulations. Small and unimportant as they may seem, the prosperity and usefulness of the College, as a public institution, will materially depend upon their rigid enforcement.

The appropriation made at your last session, for repairing the College edifices, has been applied with judgment and economy, by the committee of the Board of Trustees, to whom that duty was confided. The College edifices are now in a complete state of repair, and the fund appropriated will be sufficient to enclose the College campus, and all the buildings pertaining to the institution, with a substantial brick wall, which is now in progress and will soon be completed.

The number of students now in the College is 85, — of whom have entered since the 1st October last, and it is believed that by the first of January, the number will be not less than 120 ; exceeding the most sanguine expectations indulged by the friends of the institution. But while the Legislature, by the liberal endowment of this classical seminary, have provided for the higher branches of education, it is to be regretted that the primary schools, where the elementary branches of education are taught, have been almost entirely neglected. In these schools, the rising generation of all classes receive their first impressions in the way of instruction ; and here a great part of the community obtain all the instruction they ever receive at schools. How vitally important, then, are these humble institutions, in a community where the sovereign power of the State is not only recognized as residing in the body of the people, but is habitually exercised by them in the periodical election of the public

functionaries. The deep importance of popular education to such a community, is universally admitted; but we are unfortunately too prone, in conformity with our American habits, to rest satisfied with proclaiming the maxims of speculative truth, without taking steps to have them exemplified by measures of practical wisdom. In no country is the necessity of popular education so often proclaimed, and in none are the schools of elementary instruction more deplorably neglected. They are entirely without organization, superintendence or inspection of any kind, general or local, public or private. To the reproach of our republican institutions, it must be admitted that some of the monarchies of Europe have manifested a more enlightened zeal in the cause of popular education, than has been exhibited in South Carolina. In Prussia, the primary schools are special objects of the care, superintendence and patronage of the government, and to provide competent instructors for these elementary seminaries, normal schools are established and supported by the government, for the exclusive purpose of qualifying schoolmasters for their vocation. So important is it there regarded, that the masters of the primary schools should be thoroughly qualified, that they are required to remain three years in these preparatory schools, after they have learned reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic; and are even then not eligible to a mastership in the primary schools, until they have undergone a thorough examination, and obtained a certificate of qualification from a competent board of examiners. It is mortifying to reflect, that not one in twenty of those instructors who have charge of our primary schools, and are thus invested with the sacred office of forming the minds of our children, could stand the scrutiny through which every school-master in Prussia must pass, before he is permitted to perform the very lowest functions of elementary instruction. A radical reform in this department of popular instruction is imperiously demanded by every consideration of patriotism, and although this salutary work must principally depend upon the exertions of individuals and local associations, the legislature might give aid and direction to the popular effort, by uniting the poor schools with the common primary schools of the country, and increasing, to a small extent, the appropriation for the education of the poor.

It seems to be generally admitted, that this charitable fund has been productive of very little public benefit, and has in fact been perverted, in many instances, into a provision for the support of indigent and incompetent schoolmasters. If all the Judicial districts were divided into school districts of suitable dimensions for primary schools, each of these selecting an intelligent school committee to superintend the business of primary education within its limits, the Commissioners of the poor schools might be directed to apply a certain portion of the fund entrusted to their management, to the support of those schools, in such a way, and upon such conditions, as would increase the compen-

sation, and at the same time insure the competency of the school masters.

These suggestions are thrown out rather as indicating what ought to be done, and to draw your attention to the subject of elementary instruction, than with the view of pointing out the specific plan by which it may be best promoted. I am fully aware that any reform in the system of primary schools, to be extensively beneficial, must originate with the people, and be carried into execution by them, in their respective vicinities. There is no field of exertion, public or private, in which the duties of a parent and a patriot can be so usefully and honorably blended, as in the improvement, superintendence and inspection of the primary schools; and it is to be hoped that every enlightened citizen will regard himself as a trustee of these elementary seminaries, and a guardian of the children who are educated in them. I am thoroughly convinced that the compensation of the teachers in those institutions should be increased, and their standing in society elevated in the public estimation, to insure the necessary qualifications. No class of the community is calculated to exercise a more decisive influence upon the moral and intellectual character of the State, than the instructors generally, of the rising generation; and nothing can be more pernicious than that false economy which would depress their compensation, and that false opinion which would degrade their standing, below the appropriate standard indicated by their importance.

Before I dismiss the interesting subject of public instruction, I must call your attention to the consideration of a change, which I regard as highly expedient, in the regulations of our College. Though this is appropriately a classical institution, I am nevertheless of the opinion, that a knowledge of the dead languages should not be made an indispensable condition of obtaining all its privileges, its advantages and its honors. I can perceive no adequate reason why ignorance of these languages should be an insuperable bar to the literary honors of the institution, however highly the candidate might be distinguished in all the other departments of literature and science.

The education of every citizen should be adapted to the pursuits of his future life. To those who are designed for the learned professions, or for employments strictly literary or scientific, a knowledge of the classical languages of antiquity is highly appropriate, if not absolutely necessary. But those who are destined to follow mercantile or mechanical pursuits, can employ the years devoted to education much more profitably than in acquiring a knowledge of the dead languages.

The principal consideration which recommends the proposed change to your favorable notice, will be found in the fact, that under the existing regulations, parents who design their sons for mercantile or mechanical pursuits, will not give them a college education. However anxious to give them a liberal education in all other respects, they are unwilling to expend three or four

years in what they regard as unprofitable studies, to prepare them for obtaining such an education. The consequence is, that these highly important classes of the community usually receive no other education than what they obtain in the primary schools.

Reps. and Res. of 1836, pp. 127 and 128.

248. Various appropriations.

Reps. and Res. of 1836, p. 147.

249. *Resolved*, That the Legislature will not, in future, grant any new charter or Act of incorporation, or any extension of a charter or an Act of incorporation previously granted, unless the applicant or applicants for the same shall have first given three months public notice, in one or more of the newspapers of this State, in such districts or parishes where newspapers are published, and where no newspapers are published, at one or more *public* place, of his or their intention to make such application, and shall submit with the same such satisfactory evidence that such notice had been given.

From Gov. McDuffie's Message, 1836.

250. No constitutional charter, however wise its provisions, can give freedom to a people. We must have free *men* before we can have a free *government*; and we cannot be too deeply impressed with the conviction that the essential qualifications of a freeman, are intelligence to comprehend his rights and interests, with the spirit and the military skill which are necessary to defend them. The fatal experience of but too many nations and communities around us, conclusively demonstrates, that where the great body of the people are destitute of these qualifications, every attempt at self-government must end in some new form of despotism. In my opinion, our systems of school instruction should be made to assume a more practical character, having a more direct reference to the business and the duties of active life. The common reproach against a classical education, that it tends to disqualify our young men from performing these duties, is not without some foundation. It is not uncommon to meet with scholars, well versed in the systems of ancient polytheism, in the fables of the ancient poets, and in the scarcely less fabulous narratives of the ancient historians, who have scarcely a smattering of the history and constitutions of their own country.

The effect produced on the minds of young men by a too exclusive attention to such a course of reading, in our Schools and Colleges, is similar to that which is produced on the minds of young females, by reading sentimental novels. It introduces them into a world of fancy entirely different, in all respects, from that in which they are destined to act a part, and evidently tends to disqualify them from acting that part, amidst the rugged realities of life. To counteract this tendency, a concise popular history of our own country, written in a pure and simple style, and a clear exposition of the great fundamental principles of our system of Government, should be introduced into all our Grammar Schools. For the purpose of effecting this desirable result, means should first be adopted for obtaining these works, and to secure their introduction into our Schools, it should be provided in the regulations of the College, that no young man should enter the Sophomore Class, who could not stand an examination on the historical narrative, nor the Senior Class, who could not stand an examination on the political exposition.

With the same view of giving a more practical bearing to our system of popular instruction, I suggest the expediency of establishing in our College, a Professorship of Civil and Military Engineering. The works of Internal Improvement which are now in progress, and will probably continue to be projected for many years to come, in South Carolina and the neighboring States, will require the services of a great number of Civil Engineers; and it is in all respects desirable that we should have citizens of our own well qualified in this highly important department, whose services we can at all times command. So great is the demand for this kind of service all over the Union, and the rate of compensation is becoming so extravagantly high, that as a measure of economy alone, the establishment of the proposed Professorship, would be well worthy of consideration.

The department of Military Engineering will of course be made to include instruction in the use of Artillery, and to this may be usefully added, the practical instruction of the young men, at certain hours, in the elements of Infantry tactics. My observation and reflection, during the present year, have confirmed the opinion I expressed in my last annual message, as to the expediency of combining in our general system of school instruction, the use of arms, and the elements of military tactics, with the common branches of education. There is no other mode, in my opinion, by which such important results can be produced, with so small an expenditure of time and money. Indeed, I have great doubts whether it be not the only practicable mode in which the elementary principles of military movements can be scientifically imparted to the great body of our citizens. It will supply the great desideratum now experienced in effectually training the militia—competent officers to command and instruct the militia companies—and I feel a perfect assurance that if generally pursued in our schools, the very next generation that

comes upon the stage of active life, will be an army of citizen soldiers, better qualified to defend their rights, than any standing army in the world, after a peace of ten years duration. I suggest, therefore, that the young men of the College be organized into one or two corps of Cadets, by law, or by the regulations of the institution, and though permitted to elect their own officers, that they be required to devote certain hours to the exercise of drilling, under the superintendence of the Military Professor, who should be required to act as their instructor. The establishment of such a system in the College would, upon very obvious principles, cause it to be extended to the Grammar Schools; as every young man, in preparing for College, would naturally desire to qualify himself, not only for performing his military exercises, but for aspiring to the honor of a military command. In one of the most distinguished Grammar Schools of the State, a company of Cadets was formed, almost under my own eye, and while their improvement in tactics was striking to every observer, the intelligent gentleman at the head of the institution assured me, that he derived great advantage in its government, from the manliness and sense of honor imparted to the young men, by the change in their mode of recreation.

I also recommend the establishment of a Professorship of Modern Languages, the want of which has been seriously felt ever since the establishment of the College. I believe there are very few graduates of the institution, who have not had occasion to deplore the defect in their education, which has resulted from the absence of such a Professorship. In the present state of science, and of social and commercial intercourse, a knowledge of the modern languages is scarcely less important than that of the ancient. A great many of the most scientific and literary works now extant, are written in foreign languages, and having no English translations, are sealed books to those who are ignorant of the languages in which they are written. It is an object of the first importance, to have a class of well educated native merchants, capable of conducting our immense and increasing foreign commerce; who will save to the State the large per centage which the Northern merchants receive as a commission for exchanging our productions for those of other countries. Circumstances are now highly favorable to the accomplishment of this patriotic purpose. Let us, then, provide for our young men the means of becoming accomplished merchants; and not the least important accomplishment, is a knowledge of the Continental languages, and particularly the French.

These two additional Professorships will complete the literary organization of our College, and enable our youth to obtain so complete an education at home, that they will no longer have a motive for going to the Northern Colleges. I need not add, that this is an object of the utmost importance, in the present state of public opinion in the United States, relative to our domestic institutions.

The state of the college discipline is now excellent, and the conduct of the students for the present year has, with a few exceptions, been highly exemplary. Most of the irregularities that have occurred, have been traced to the shops where wines and ardent spirits are retailed in the town of Columbia—and it has been found impossible to break up entirely, the communication between them and the young men of the college. These wretched haunts of dissipation and intemperance do more to mar the prosperity of the institution, than all the other causes united. They thus become nuisances to the whole State, and ought, in my opinion, to be abated by its authority. The evil is not at all diminished by the system of licensing. The revenue derived from it is but a poor compensation for the privilege of diffusing the elements of moral pestilence amongst those who are to be the future rulers and legislators of the State.

The flourishing condition of the College must be eminently gratifying to every patriotic citizen in the State, of every denomination, religious or political. And however obvious the truth, we cannot too habitually impress it upon our minds, that the usefulness of this institution, so intimately connected with the character of the State, and the welfare of the generations that are to follow us, will greatly depend upon the degree in which the spirit of party, religious and political, shall be excluded from its government. Let this, at least, be a temple dedicated exclusively to science and literature, where all the citizens of the State can mingle their devotions in harmony and peace.

The number of students has so greatly increased since the new organization, that they cannot even now be tolerably accommodated in the rooms provided for them; and when we look forward to the probable increase, at the commencement of the ensuing year, it is evident that the existing means of accommodation will be wholly insufficient. The erection of an additional edifice for this purpose, therefore, has become a measure not only of expediency, but of absolute necessity; and I recommend that the necessary appropriation be made, as soon as the proper estimates shall be obtained.

The College Library also requires a very considerable enlargement, to make it correspond with the character of the institution; and I suggest the propriety of making an appropriation of a few thousand dollars for this purpose. As I propose to visit Europe during the ensuing year, it will give me great pleasure to execute any commission with which I may be charged in accomplishing this object.

I cannot conclude this interesting topic, without earnestly commending the College to your enlightened patronage and fostering care, as the guardians of the rising generation.

From Gov. Butler's Message, 1837.

251. The College is justly an object of pride to the State. If its liberal and enlightened friends and projectors could see its fruits, they would have abundant cause of satisfaction and gratification. Every citizen in the State may justly regard it as part of his property. If he has not received any immediate advantage himself, his son may. The destiny of the State may be said to depend on this institution. The young men who are in it, should be made to understand and believe that the public take all interest in them. Going from home with their mother's prayers and their father's hopes for them, they should consider it the greatest calamity that they could inflict, to disregard and disappoint them. But, beyond these feelings and relations to their parents, they should regard themselves as the property of the republic, and should cultivate a noble maxim of some distinguished ancient. "It is not only necessary that I should live, but it is necessary that I should do my duty."

The Legislature should not only give its substantial aid to this institution, but should make every demonstration of respect in its public exhibitions. It is desirable that the Trustees and the public should give more of their time and attention to the examination of the students, than they have hitherto found it convenient to do. Its public spirited and patriotic President, and its learned Professors, are now doing their duty in a way to give general satisfaction. By the late afflicting dispensation of God, by which so many of the unfortunate were consigned to the abyss of waters, this institution has been deprived of one of its most able and zealous officers. There are now one hundred and fifty-four students in the College. It is a favorable augury of our rising fortunes, that notwithstanding the difficulties and embarrassments of the times, this institution is increasing in numbers, reputation and usefulness.

Our youth are taught there, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Belles Lettres, History and Political Economy, Greek and Roman Literature, Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Sacred Literature and the Evidences of Christianity. I do not profess sufficient knowledge to speak with any degree of confidence in regard to the circle of studies which is necessary to complete a course of education in such an institution, but of this my experience has satisfied me, that that knowledge is generally the most useful, which is directly available—and to be so, that it must be adapted to the wants of society, and to the state and condition of the country. In reference to this view, it might be well to consider the propriety of directing the Board of Trustees of the College to establish a Professorship of Modern Languages, and a Professorship of Civil and Military Engineering. Holding a school fit for educating Civil Engineers, indispensable, both to the present and probable wants of the State, I think it my duty to recommend it. We need it for our improvement in peace, and defence in war.

From Gov. Butler's Message, 1838.

252. The affairs of the College are in a condition to fulfil the best wishes of its friends. This institution has exercised a vast influence over the character of the State, and I believe is destined to be its palladium of safety, amidst the popular commotions which too frequently agitate all free States. The knowledge acquired, and the friendships contracted here, will be stronger than popular violence. Those who have formed good opinions of each other, when they were associated together in the intimacy of unreserved communication, will retain and cultivate a spirit of liberality and forgiveness, even in the heats of political hostility. Our wise and prudent ancestors could not have devised a more noble and effectual means of perpetuating their glorious influence over the destinies of their country, than by the establishment of an institution of literature and science, under the fostering care of the State, in which their precepts would be valued, and their examples appreciated. This institution should be a primary object of State policy and popular pride. It is the institution of the people, and for the people. It is there they must acquire the intelligence to govern themselves. The Legislature should not hesitate to make any appropriation which the interests of the College may require. The number of students is rapidly increasing, and is now far beyond any former precedent. The present number is about 170, and it will probably be necessary, before long, to make a still further addition to the buildings, for their comfortable accommodation. The Library, though respectable, cannot be compared with several attached to other Universities in the United States. Great scholars and erudite writers must have access to full libraries, to make their labors useful, and their productions accurate. The State should take a pride in affording this facility to them, by having a library which will give it an interest in the estimation of posterity, and in the eyes of intelligent foreigners. With a view of attaining this end, I beg leave to recommend to the Legislature, an annual appropriation, for the purchase of books for the College Library.

Reps. and Res. of 1838, p. 128.

253. \$2000, and surplus of tuition fund, annually appropriated to increase of Library.

Reps. and Res. of 1838, p. 160.

254. Dr. Cooper's Library.

Reps. and Res. of 1839, p. 98.

255. Dr. Cooper's Library.

From Gov. Noble's Message, 1839.

256. It affords me unfeigned pleasure to announce to you, that the College continues to answer the high expectations of the State. It is rapidly advancing in a career of prosperity and usefulness, which must redound to the lasting benefit of the country. It steadily increases in numbers, although the standard of admission is higher than formerly. I ardently recommend this noble institution to your paternal and fostering care. The State can only expect to maintain its wonted high character, by an enlightened population, well grounded in solid learning, and a lofty moral elevation.

From Gov. Henegan's Message, 1840.

257. The College is in a most prosperous condition, and is fully entitled to your fostering care and protection. The very generous and liberal spirit which the Legislature has always manifested towards it, is highly creditable to our people. It is with pride I say that the reasonable appeals of those to whom is entrusted its immediate control, have never been made in vain. No false notions of economy have prevented those appropriations which were calculated to increase its usefulness, but they have always been made with promptitude and liberality.

Reps. and Res. of 1840, p. 97.

258. Report as to College Commencement.

Reps. and Res. of 1841, p. 126.

259. American Archives loaned to College Library.

From Gov. Richardson's Message, 1841.

260. I regret to communicate to you the resignation of the late President of our College, whose sphere of usefulness, in that high and dignified station, has been occupied with such decided and distinguished benefit to the institution, and to the State. Under his wise and judicious control, its literary character has not only been more than fully sustained, both in the acquirements of the students and the ability of the Professors, but its morals have at the same time advanced to a state of purity and improvement, which it is believed has never been surpassed, in the experience of this or any other seminary. Deeply regretting the loss, as well as the circumstances which have deprived us of his services, we may still confidently hope that his character and example are so indelibly impressed upon the institution, and its successive generations of youth, that its lingering influences will continue to guide and to actuate it, in the same honorable course of virtue and success. I need not, I trust, recommend to your continued favor and patronage, an institution, whose enlightened contributions have extended to every pursuit and avocation—every art and science, as cultivated in our State—and whose influences have been diffused through all the walks and vocations of life, occupying every station in society, pervading every profession, and adorning the Bench, the Bar, the Pulpit, and our Legislative councils. The moral weight and influence which South Carolina has so long exercised, through the talents and usefulness of her statesmen, on the affairs of this Union, and which this institution has so largely contributed to preserve, is of itself an overruling inducement to foster and improve it.

From Gov. Richardson's Message, 1842.

261. Contrasted with these just causes of dissatisfaction, as to the benefits and application of the Free School fund, we may contemplate with a pride and gratification proportionate to its eminent usefulness and success, the continued results of the liberal and enlightened patronage bestowed upon our College. The most munificent of all our State endowments—the most honorable of all its benefactions—the most useful of all its institutions—the most imperishable monument of its wisdom and liberality—its continued and uninterrupted career of success and prosperity, even amidst the unusual disadvantages of the present year, cannot but be a source of the most heartfelt gratification to its official patrons. Adding its annual tribute of learning to the general intelligence of the State—the perennial source of its literature, its erudition and its eloquence—contributing its successive generations of enlightened youth, to commence

their ardent career of usefulness and of honor, and to occupy their distinguished places in society—we have just reason to exult in the unabated prosperity which it manifests, in the number, the morals and the acquirements of its students, and in the zeal, erudition and judicious management of its faculty. Receiving an amount less than half of the annual endowment bestowed on Free Schools, the benefits of a single year, the attainments of a single class, the acquirements of one only of its ripe scholars, the fruit of a single one of those great minds, whose energies it has developed, would not only compensate for all the patronage which has hitherto been extended to it, but is immeasurably more valuable to the State than the results of all her other benefactions to advance the progress of education. Under the recent bereavement of a venerated head, contending with all the embarrassments of a *pro tempore* appointment of its presiding officer—an appointment most heavily imposing the arduous responsibilities of the office, without its corresponding dignity and authority; it is a subject of joyful surprise and congratulation, that its affairs have been so ably and satisfactorily conducted.

Reps. and Res. of 1842, p. 93.

262. Various books transferred to College Library.

Reps. and Res. of 1843, p. 143.

263. \$400 to furnish two rooms for College Library.

From Gov. Hammond's Message, 1843.

264. The first duty of a government, after providing for the security of its constituents, is to take proper measures for their education. The benefits they derive from facilitating commerce, by digging canals, clearing out rivers, constructing roads and opening new channels of intercourse, are great, but they sink into insignificance, in comparison with the vast importance of pouring out upon them in every direction, copious streams of knowledge: expanding their intellects, elevating and purifying their morals, and training them up to a high and noble cast of thought. Under a government like ours, where no aristocracy of birth or wealth is tolerated, or can ever take root, the only hope we can have of the harmonious action or lasting duration of our institutions, is by resting them on the solid foundation of a people

imbued with lofty sentiments, and deeply versed in all the lore of learning; who will be capable of comprehending all the blessings they confer, watchful of distant danger, and prepared to meet and overcome it, not less by power of intellect, than by force of arms. Every dollar which can be spared from the absolute wants of the State, should be first offered to this great cause. Here indeed a liberal expenditure enriches and adorns, while a narrow economy impoverishes and degrades. It is to be feared that education has been stationary in this State, if it has not retrograded, during the last quarter of a century. The College, founded and sustained by the wise munificence of the State, has done, and continues to do, more than was expected of it. But the academies have not kept pace. There are comparatively few in the country, where young men can be well prepared to enter the higher classes. The consequence is, that many are yet sent abroad to inferior institutions, and return home with educations less complete, and without the advantage of that intimate association with the youth of every section of the State, which can only be formed here, and which is of such lasting advantage to themselves and to the country. I recommend to your serious consideration, the propriety of establishing, at some healthy and central spot in each district, an academy, endowed in the same manner as the College. The sparseness of our population, and the want of concentrated wealth in the country, will postpone for an indefinite period, such establishments by the people themselves. And in such a matter, the loss of time is absolutely fatal. If the means of the State will not permit such an expenditure, in addition to that already incurred for purposes of education, I submit to you the expediency of diverting the present Free School fund to that object. The Free School System has failed. This fact has been announced by several of my predecessors, and there is scarcely an intelligent person in the State, who doubts that its benefits are perfectly insignificant, in comparison with the expenditure. Its failure is owing to the fact, that it does not suit our people or our government, and it can never be remedied. The paupers, for whose children it is intended, but slightly appreciate the advantages of education; their pride revolts at the idea of sending their children to school as "*poor scholars*," and besides, they need them at home to work. These sentiments and wants can, in the main, only be counter-vailed by force. In other countries where similar systems exist, force is liberally applied. It is contrary to the principles of our institutions to apply it here, and the Free School System is a failure. The sum which is annually appropriated for the support of Free Schools, if equally divided for one year among the twenty-eight districts of the State, giving two portions to Charleston district, will be sufficient to build in each a good academy. If, thereafter, one thousand dollars a year was appropriated to each academy, a teacher of the highest qualifications might be secured for every one, and a saving of about eight thousand dol-

lars per annum effected by the State. If, in addition to this salary, the profits of his school were also given to the teacher, the rates of tuition could be reduced, to the advantage of the tax-payers, and he might be required to instruct, free of charge, such poor scholars as should be sent to him. The details of such a system cannot be dwelt on here. The immense advantages of it over the present one, are obvious, at a glance. The opportunity of giving a thorough academical education to his children, would be placed in the hands of every parent of ordinary means, while such of the poor as really desired to educate theirs, might still have it in their power. The common schools would be vastly improved, under the superintendence of those who had passed through these academies, while the standard of education would be immensely elevated throughout the State, and the College receive a new impulse in the dispensation of its incalculable blessings. Its professorships could always be readily and ably supplied from among the accomplished teachers the academies would develope, and its graduates of high attainments but slender means, would, in turn, find useful and profitable employment in taking charge of the academies, instead of crowding, as they now usually do, the other professions. In short, under such a system, it would be scarcely possible for any young man to grow up in our State in ignorance and idleness, or fail in obtaining a respectable settlement at home, if he possessed energy and worth. Should it not meet your approbation, and the Free School System be continued, I renew the recommendation of my immediate predecessor, for the appointment of a superintendent of these schools.

From Gov. Hammond's Message, 1844.

265. You have liberally and wisely provided for the education of the more wealthy, by establishing a College, which has done, and continues to do, more for the State, than every other corporation put together, within her limits; and you bestow annually a large sum for the mental improvement of the poor, which I wish I could say produced corresponding benefits.

Reps. and Res. of 1844, p. 165.

266. The Committee on education, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message No. 2, as relates to the establishment of a Professorship of Greek Literature in the College, respectfully report:

That they have considered the same. It would be a work of supererogation for your committee, at this time, to enlarge upon

the numerous advantages attendant on a liberal and complete classical education, or to urge upon the Legislature of South Carolina such a patronage of her College, as to place that institution on terms of honorable competition with similar ones throughout the Union. The learned languages are mingled with the literature of every civilized people; their construction and graces have imparted strength and elegance to modern tongues of the rudest original. The principles of science, of philosophy and government, have been generalized and expanded over many nations, by the potent influence of those languages, which, having no living speech or separate existence, are the common inheritance of all the learned, and the channels of universal truth.

No human system of education can so elevate the character, inspire correct sentiments of honor and patriotism, or refine the taste of youth, as that which is based upon profound and critical classical attainments. As exercises of the mind, they give healthy vigor, and enrich it with graceful accomplishment. In our country, it is to be regretted that these studies have been, perhaps, too much sacrificed to the sterner duties and more exacting necessities of life. For a long time past, it has been a subject of anxious solicitude with the dignified and enlightened gentlemen who compose the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, to supply the want of higher instruction than has hitherto been furnished, and to elevate the standard of classical education. At present, there is but one Professor engaged in this department, and while he is overtasked, the pupils are insufficiently taught. The assistance which was formerly derived from tutors was found inadequate, while the low rate of their compensation, and the absence of the dignity of Professorship, were calculated to degrade the importance of their instructions.

It was therefore deemed judicious to abolish the tutorships, and the eminent gentlemen who compose the faculty, have most assiduously endeavored to supply the want of the requisite tuition. They merit much commendation for their laudable efforts, yet the necessity of some permanent provision for supplying adequate means of instruction to the College classes, has been evinced by the improper exactions thereby imposed on their time and attention, without corresponding success. The Trustees have, therefore, proposed, that instead of the two tutorships they constitute one additional Professorship, and divide the chair of Greek and Roman literature into two distinct departments. In adopting this measure, they have the example of most of the distinguished institutions in Europe and America. They have the satisfaction of calling on the generosity of the Legislature for comparatively a small appropriation. The salary of the Professor would require the sum of \$2,500, which is quite an inconsiderable amount to secure the advantages which would doubtless accrue to the State at large. It has been suggested to your committee, that the sum of \$2,000, which has heretofore been expended in the support of the tutors, but

which it is desirable should be used for sustaining and enlarging the Library, might be applied to the support of the proposed Professorship. Should this be done, the only further expense to the State would be \$500 annually, and this important measure would be secured. Your committee, however, are of opinion, that this diversion of the Library fund would not be necessary, and therefore recommend that the annual sum of \$2,500 be appropriated for the support of the Professor of Greek Literature in the South Carolina College.

Reps. and Res. of 1845, p. 79.

267. Appropriations since 1801.

Reps. and Res. of 1845, p. 147.

268. Trustees to appoint a committee to attend the regular examinations of all the classes.

From Gov. Aiken's Message, 1845.

269. The condition of the South Carolina College must at all times engage the most earnest consideration of the Legislature. In it are centered, more than any other branch or department of her institutions, the hopes and destinies of South Carolina; there, are being raised up, the future Legislators, high Officers and Statesmen, who are to guide her career to honor or to ruin. The rightful education of the minds and hearts of these future rulers of the land, is a trust of high responsibility. You have assumed its direction. It demands in the instructors the highest moral and mental capacities, and the most extensive erudition. It not less requires from them a proper training of the pupils—a discipline to regular habits of morals and study—a thirst of knowledge, a love of public virtue, and conformity in habits and manners to the highest standards. Complaints exist of negligence of duties, and of other causes, which are impairing the usefulness of the institution. I am not prepared to say that there is any just reason for them, but it is sufficient that the public anxiety is awakened, upon a subject of vital importance to individual happiness and public welfare, to make it my duty to invite your special attention to the institution. If all is right, justice will be done to the faculty, by dispersing the fears and misgivings of the friends of the institution. If any thing is wrong, the great interests of the State require that a

remedy be speedily and effectually applied. The liberal support which has been wisely, and with unwavering constancy, extended by the State to this institution, has redounded in a thousand ways, to her honor and advantage. The intelligence of her people has been vastly increased, their condition improved, and her own character elevated, by the eloquence, wisdom and ability of her citizens educated here, and filling the high stations of the country. She cannot cherish and sustain it with a too vigilant and affectionate interest.

From Gov. Aiken's Message, 1846.

270.^a I am rejoiced to have it in my power to state, that one of the favorite and cherished objects of the Legislature, the South Carolina College, which has sent forth into every portion of the State so many well instructed citizens, to add to her renown and sustain her high reputation, is in as flourishing a condition as its warmest friends could desire. The administration of its accomplished President, aided and sustained by the combined efforts of the very learned faculty with which he is associated, has been distinguished by the most gratifying results, and we may well entertain the hope, that a few years only will be necessary, with a wise and judicious expenditure on your part, to place it among the first class, in the rank of those literary institutions which enrich and adorn our country. The munificent liberality of a distinguished citizen of our State, has recently done much for this institution, by the establishment of a scholarship for the benefit of a class of young men who might otherwise never be able to obtain the advantages of a collegiate education; and were any thing but the consciousness of a noble act necessary, his reward will be found in the gratitude of those to be benefited by his generosity, and the thanks of the whole State. While upon the subject of the College, I would respectfully suggest that a new Professorship, of Geology and Agriculture, be created, as a most desirable and important addition to those already established, thereby affording information on subjects closely connected with the industry and pursuits of a large portion of our people.

Reps. and Res. of 1846, p. 120.

271. The committee on the College, Education and Religion, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the South Carolina College, beg leave to report, that the condition of the College is highly prosperous and satisfactory.

The number of students is one hundred and sixty-four, independent of the graduating class, which numbered 31, to wit :

The Senior class.....	41
" Junior class.....	43
" Sophomore class.....	66
" Freshman class.....	14

It is highly gratifying to perceive the lively affection for this institution, which is retained by its worthy alumni, in all sections of the State, and has been indicated in a variety of ways.

Recently, additions have been made to the Library, by donations from Gen. James H. Adams and Col. J. L. Manning. The last named gentlemen has also been munificent in endowing a Scholarship in the College; the details of his plan to be arranged hereafter, by himself, in conference with the President of the College. For this purpose, the sum of five thousand dollars, (\$5,000) at present invested in a bond, with one year's interest (\$350) paid in advance, has been placed subject to the order of the Board of Trustees.

From Gov. Johnson's Message, 1847.

272. In the increasing usefulness and growing prosperity of the South Carolina College, the State is reaping the full fruits of the liberal patronage which she has heretofore bestowed upon that institution. It ranks, now, amongst the most useful asylums of learning in the Southern portion of the Union, and under its present wise and prudent and energetic government, it bids fair to take the lead of all. It is only the few who have lived like myself in times preceding the organization of this institution, who can realize the full benefits which have resulted from it. Before, the only organs of imparting science and learning within the State, were a few grammar schools, widely dispersed, in which the ancient classics were principally taught, with which were occasionally united a few of the elementary branches of the exact sciences; a higher grade of mental culture was reserved for the very few who had the means of going to some of the Northern or foreign colleges, to complete their education; and mental darkness pervaded the land. But under the fostering influence of this institution, the lights of literature and the sciences have penetrated the recesses of the mountains, the islets of the sea-coast, and spread over the whole intermediate space. The number of students is now something like four fold what it was a few years ago, and this addition would seem to indicate the necessity of an addition to the number of Professors, and necessarily enlarged accommodations for the students. I will not anticipate what the Board of Trustees, whose peculiar duty and province it is to advise on this subject, may suggest. But I will not allow myself to question, that whatever appropriations may be necessary to sustain and promote this invaluable institution, will not be withheld.

South Carolina College
1847

Report of the Board of Trustees 1887-1888
College of the State of New York
for the year ending June 30, 1888
See also a special Report
of the Board of Trustees 1897.
See also a special Report
of the Board of Trustees 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS,
CONNECTED WITH THE COLLEGE.

as to the

Reps. and Res. of 1846, p. 197.

273. ORDER OF PROCESSION
AT THE
COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Monday December, in front of the State House, under the direction of who will act as Marshal of the day. It will then move to the College Chapel, in the following order :

Cadets of the Military Academy.

Students of the Freshman class.

Students of the Sophomore Class.

Students of the Junior Class,

The Graduating Class.

Former Graduates of the College.

Citizens generally.

Officers and Students of the Theological Seminary.

The Reverend Clergy.

Officers of the State, Civil and Military.

The House of Representatives, with the Speaker, attended by its Officers.

The Senate, with the President, attended by its Officers.

The Committee appointed by the House.

The Committee appointed by the Senate.

The Professors of the Institution.

The Superintendents and other Officers of the Military Academies.

The Trustees of the College, and the Board of Visitors of the Military Academies.

The Governor and Suite, and Lieut. Governor of the State.

The President of the College.

When the Procession arrives at the College Chapel, it will open to the right and left, forming two lines fronting each other.

The rear will then close and march into the Chapel, the lines closing as the rear advances, until the whole Procession shall have entered in inverted order

Report of Committee in 1836, as to Expenses.

274. The Trustees of the South Carolina College, deeply anxious for the welfare of this institution, deem it their duty to call the attention of parents and guardians to the absolute necessity of restraining the expenditures of students sent to the College, within a reasonable limit. For this purpose, they have appointed the undersigned a committee to ascertain what are the necessary expenses of a student during the collegiate year, and to report the result to the public, for the information all who are interested in this matter. The committee have performed that duty with great care, and have ascertained that the sum of fifty dollars is sufficient to defray the expense of outfit, and to establish a student comfortably in his quarters. This expenditure is for beds, bedding and room furniture of every description, and being for permanent articles, is not an annual expense. The committee have ascertained that the sum of \$350 is amply sufficient to defray all the annual expenses, independent of the purchase of such books as the collegiate course may require. This sum of \$350 will provide for the expense of tuition, boarding, clothing, fire-wood, and all incidental expenses, and includes an allowance for pocket money during the college year.

Assuming that there are annually, as is now the case, one hundred and twenty students in College, with fifty dollars each in his pocket, this will throw six thousand dollars among them, beyond what is essentially necessary to their comfort or convenience.

Young gentlemen are sent to College for the purpose of study, and not for pleasure. They are sent to complete their education, and to qualify themselves for the discharge of the duties of life. How far this object is likely to be defeated by an unlimited supply of funds, must, upon slight consideration, be apparent to all.

Thrown into the heart of a large town, a young man must have very fixed principles, and great self-control, who is able to resist the allurements of pleasure, with his pockets full of gold, and an unlimited means of commanding every thing which the most unbridled appetites can desire. College discipline will in vain be exerted to restrain him, whom the cruel kindness or inconsiderate indulgence of his parent has thus exposed to so severe a trial. The parent who, in the fearful struggle between pleasure and duty, thus takes sides with the former against his child, is laying the sure foundation of bitter and unavailing regret on his part, and of blasted health, corrupted morals, and

blighted prospects for the object of his anxious cares. "Lead us not into temptation," is a heaven-taught prayer, and he that stands most sure, needs often to repeat it.

The committee are thus earnest in their appeal, because the history of this College, and of every other, bears ample testimony to the fatal effect of unlimited indulgence in the command of money; and because the evil consequences are not confined to the unfortunate victim of false indulgence, but spread their corrupting influence over all around him.

The committee repeat the assurance, that the estimate of expenses has been made with anxious care, and after full inquiry, and that any allowance which shall go beyond it, is calculated to produce injury both to the student and the College.

In conclusion, they make a most solemn appeal to parents and guardians, not to pay any account contracted beyond this estimate; particularly to grog shops, or for other superfluous expenditures.

P. M. BUTLER,
W. F. DESAUSSURE,
D. J. M'CORD.

275 EXPENSES, PER SESSION, IN 1847.

To be paid into College Treasury.

For Tuition, room rent and use of Library,	\$50 00
" Board, \$2 50 per week,	100 00
" Fuel,	12 00
	————— \$162 00

Incidental expenses.

For Text Books, for whole course of 4 years,	\$45 00
" Paper, Pens, Ink, &c.	10 00
" Lights,	16 00
" Furniture	20 00
	—————
For 4 years,	\$91 00
One fourth of which, for 1 year, is	\$22 75
	—————
Total of College expenses, per session,	\$184 75

Early Legislation as to Education.

276. In A. A. 8th April, 1710, 2d Cooper, p. 343. An Act for the founding and erecting of a free school, for the use of the inhabitants of South Carolina. Preamble recites, that it is necessary that a free school be erected for the instruction of the youth of this province, in grammar and other arts and sciences, and useful learning, and also in the principles of the Christian

Religion; and that several well disposed and charitable persons had given several sums of money for the purpose.

Sec. 1. Appoints the Governor and fifteen others, (most of them the first men in the province,) to be a body, corporation, &c. Sec. V. To hold meetings on the second Tuesday in every July and February, choose officers, and transact business. X. Power to appoint a master of said schools. XI. Said master shall be of the Church of England, and to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and also the useful parts of the Mathematics. XII. The Commissioners have power to prescribe rules, &c. XIV. Master may appoint an usher, to be approved of by the Commissioners.

277. This A. A. was superceded by A. A. 12th December, 1712, 2 Cooper, 389, which, in general, was the same: appointed different Commissioners, but Governor again. May elect Commissioners in room of those dead, &c. To meet third Wednesday in March and October, or after; each Commissioner to forfeit 10s. per day for absence. John Douglass appointed first master. Any person giving £20 current money of this Province, may nominate one scholar, to be taught free, for five years. The master to have a residence, and to be paid £100 per annum, half yearly, out of the public Treasury. Twelve scholars (to be named by the Commissioners,) taught free. For other scholars, the master received from the guardian or parent, at the rate of £4 per annum, current money. If necessary, an usher to be appointed by the Commissioners, with a salary not exceeding £50, out of the public Treasury. and to be paid 30s. for each pay scholar, out of the master's £4. Also a writing master, (to be appointed by the Commissioners) to teach "writing, arithmetic and merchants' accounts, and also the art of navigation and surveying, and other useful and practical parts of mathematics, with a salary not exceeding £50, out of the public Treasury; and from pay scholars, for writing, 30s. per annum; for writing and arithmetic, 40s; for writing, arithmetic and merchants' accounts, 50; for rent as agreed. (See XXI. and XXII.) The vestries in each Parish may choose place for school, and approve a master, who shall receive £10 per annum from public Treasury. Each parish allowed £12 for building school house.

278. There was an A. A. 7th June, 1712, 2 Cooper, 376, appointing Jno Douglas master of a grammar school in Charleston; also allows a salary of £16 to Mr. Benjamin Dennis, who had been sent over by the recommendation of the Honorable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. John Douglas, or his successor, to be removed only by the General Assembly.

Usher appointed under John Douglas. Fees. Greek and Latin, £3. Rent as agreed.

279. This A. A. was repealed by A. A. 9th June, 1733, 3d Cooper, 364, for erecting a free school at Childesbury; appoints Trustees to take charge of the bounty of James Childes, p. 500.

A. A. 9th April, 1734, recites, that since the A. A. 1712, money had depreciated to one-fifth part of its original value, and directs that the master usher shall be paid "at four hundred per centum advance," 3d Cooper, 777.

280. A. A. 9th April, 1734, 3d Cooper, 378, for founding, erecting, governing, ordering and visiting a free school at the town of Dorchester, recites that, whereas, by the blessings of Almighty God, the youth of this Province are become very numerous, and their parents so well inclined to have them instructed in grammar, and other liberal arts and sciences, and other useful learning, and also in the principles of the Christian Religion. School in Charleston insufficient, &c. Teacher must be able to teach the learned languages, Latin and Greek tongues, and to catechise and instruct the youth in the principles of the Christian Religion.

281. And the Legislature, at various times, incorporated academies, societies, &c. for the purpose of education; an account of which will be found in Ramsay's history of South Carolina, 2d vol. p. 352.

282. *Winnsborough College*—Mount Zion—incorporated, 1785. 4 Stat. 674.

283. *Charleston College*—Incorporated 1785. 4 Stat. 674.

284. *Cambridge College*—Incorporated 1785. 4 Stat. 675.

285. *Beaufort College*—Incorporated 1795. 5 Stat. 268.

286. *South Carolina College*—Incorporated 1801. 5 Stat. 403.

From Ramsay's South Carolina, vol. 2, p. 361.

287. The multiplication of colleges did not answer the end. Instead of yielding any more to the partial wishes of sections of the State, the Assembly, in the year 1801, took up the business on its proper ground, and passed a law for building and endowing a college at the seat of government, by the name of the South Carolina College, under the care of its high responsible officers, together with 13 others, to be chosen every 4th year by the Assembly. This measure was strongly recommended by Governor Drayton in his message to the Legislature; and a report from Comptroller Hamilton, on the finances of the State, proved its ability to meet the expense. The establishment of a State College was carried through with unexampled unanimity, all parties concurring therein, and ample funds appropriated from the public Treasury for erecting all requisite buildings—for the purchase of a suitable library—of a complete apparatus for philosophical purposes, and for the annual support of a President, Professors, and other teachers. The narrow policy which prevailed under the royal government, of confining the choice even of teachers for the free schools, to one sect of Chris-

tians, had been done away by the Constitution. In the true spirit of free representative government, persons of every country and State, of every sect and party, were equally eligible to be teachers in this cherished seminary. The reverend Dr. Maxcy, who had with great reputation presided over Brown University in Rhode Island, and Union College in the State of New York, was elected the first President. Under his auspices, the College has flourished to as great an extent as could reasonably be expected in the short period of its existence. Its present number of students is 87. Two classes, amounting to about forty, have already graduated. If its pupils are not wanting to themselves, they may be amply instructed in every language, art and science, necessary to prepare them for the service of their country. This College, yet in its infancy, possesses a very select and extensive library, and a philosophical apparatus, not inferior to any on the continent.

From Mills' Statistics, p. 701.

288. The South Carolina College is located in Columbia. It was established by Act of the Legislature, in December, 1801, and in 1804 it went into operation. \$200,000 have been expended in the erection of the requisite buildings, composed of two ranges, three stories high, appropriated for the students' dormitories, studies, lecture room and chapel; a President's house, four Professors' houses, besides a large building, embracing a laboratory, library, lecture and mineralogical rooms, all of brick. There are, also, a steward's house, refectory, and an octagon observatory; the whole disposed so as to form a hollow square, containing about ten acres, which is called the Campus. The whole premises occupy altogether about twenty-five acres of ground.

The first President of this institution, Dr. Jonathan Maxcy, was elected by the Trustees to this responsible charge in 1804, and died in 1820. His memory is highly cherished—and in commemoration of his worth and talents, a marble monument has been erected to his memory in the campus.

Dr. Cooper, whose talents in every branch of science and literature, are so well known and highly appreciated, is the successor of Dr. Maxcy. Associated with him are five Professors, Park, Henry, Wallace, Nott and Vanuxem, aided by two tutors, Baker and Divers.

The salaries of these officers amount to fourteen thousand dollars per annum.

The President receives	\$3000
Four Professors \$2000 each	8000
The Professor of Mineralogy	1000
Two Tutors each \$1000	2000
<hr/>	
\$14,000	

To this must be added \$500, allowed yearly the Professor of Mineralogy, to make a mineralogical examination of the State.

The Legislature granted also \$10,000 for the purchase of a library and a philosophical apparatus, and \$3000 for a mineralogical cabinet, which contains 5000 specimens, and upwards. It also presented the observatory with an excellent astronomical circle.

The number of students will average one hundred and ten or twenty. It sometimes exceeds this, and is increasing. There is no institution of the kind in the United States that possesses more able Professors, or a better apparatus to exemplify the different subjects of natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, &c.

From A. A. 1785, 4 Statutes, p. 674.

289. AN ACT for erecting and establishing a College at the village of Winnsborough, in the district of Camden, a College in or near the city of Charleston, and a College at Ninety-Six, in the district of Ninety-Six, in the State of South Carolina.

Whereas, the proper education of youth is essential to the happiness and prosperity of every community, and is therefore an object well worthy the attention of this Legislature; and whereas, the incorporated Mount Zion Society have petitioned this House, that a College may be erected and established by law at the village of Winnsborough, in this State, for the instruction of youth in the learned languages, and the liberal arts and sciences, and that the said College may be committed to the management, direction and government of Trustees, to be chosen and appointed by the said society out of their number.

From McMullan's Reports, Vol. 1, p. 501.

290. The Act of 1836, in regard to vagrants, is held to be constitutional.

The powers conferred upon a Court of Justices by the Act of 1836, in regard to vagrants, is no violation of those parts of the Constitution which provide that "no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land;" and that "the trial by jury, as heretofore used in this State, shall be forever inviolably preserved."

A proceeding for vagrancy, under the Act of 1836, is not barred by a prosecution in the Court of Sessions for gaming.

From Eulogy on H. S. Legare, by W. C. Preston, p. 7.

291. He entered College at the very early age of 14; his reputation having preceded him, he was, on his arrival, an object of curiosity and interest to the students, while on his part, with boyish ingenuousness, he was not indisposed to exhibit his acquisitions, or backward in permitting it to be understood that he intended to run for the honors of his class. His previous acquirements, the astonishing facility with which he added to them, and the eager industry with which he threw himself upon his studies, gave him at once a lead which he maintained throughout his course, until he was graduated, not only with the honors of College, but with a reputation in the State. He mainly devoted himself to the departments of classical literature and philosophy, and zealously engaged in the discussions of the debating societies, in which he practiced himself in the art of speaking.

These studies were a passion with him. His attention to the exact sciences, however, seemed to be stimulated rather by an ambition of excellence and a sense of duty. His recitations in mathematics, chemistry and natural philosophy were always good, equal to the best in his class; but his heart was in the classics. There he was not only learning but feasting. He was not only making stages on a journey, but lured on from height to height, enraptured with the growing scene, until all the glorious creations of Greek and Roman genius lay like a landscape beneath him.

His own idea, in after life, of what ought to be accomplished at College, is elegantly expressed in a passage in which he unconsciously draws his own picture at the time of his graduation, defective only in this, that it falls short of what he had himself accomplished in the exact sciences. "All that we ask," he says, "is that a boy should be thoroughly taught the ancient languages from his eighth to his sixteenth year, or thereabouts, in which time he will have his taste formed, his love of letters completely, perhaps enthusiastically, awakened, his knowledge of the principles of universal grammar perfected, his memory stored with the history, the geography and the chronology of all antiquity, and with a vast fund of miscellaneous literature besides, his imagination kindled with the most beautiful and glowing passages of Greek and Roman poetry and eloquence; all the rules of criticism familiar to him, the sayings of sages, and the achievements of heroes, indelibly impressed upon his heart. He will have his curiosity fired for further acquisition, and find himself in possession of the golden keys which open all the recesses where the stores of knowledge have ever been laid up by civilized man. The consciousness of strength will give him confidence, and he will go to the rich treasures themselves, and take what he wants, instead of picking up eleemosynary scraps from those whom, in spite of himself, he will regard as his betters in literature. He will be

let into the great communion of scholars, throughout all ages and all nations—like that more awful communion of saints in the Holy Church Universal, and feel a sympathy with departed genius, and with the enlightened and the gifted minds of other countries, as they appear before him, in the transports of a sort of Vision Beatific, bowing down at the same shrines, and glowing with the same holy love of whatever is most pure and fair and exalted and divine in human nature.”

Such was the condition of Mr. Legare when he left College.

He did not fall into the fatal error of supposing that the college course completed his education, or that the distinction acquired by it, entitled him to repose or indolence. He had learned enough—no inconsiderable knowledge—to know his ignorance; and did not believe that he had even laid a foundation, but had merely been collecting materials for an education. He left the College, therefore, for the deeper seclusion of his own library; and entering on the study of law, rather added to than changed his former labors. The study of his profession was the base line of very multifarious reading, and was in the beginning, and for many years afterwards, regarded as subsidiary to other objects, requiring also other attainments. He did not place himself formally in a lawyer's office, as is the custom of law students in our State, but sought and obtained for the direction of his studies, the aid of an eminent member of the bar, distinguished by his love of learning, not less than by his high professional standing, just now crowned by judicial honors; honors which, however well won or sustained, derive new lustre from the noble benevolence with which their emoluments are appropriated.* Under his friendly and judicious guidance, three years of Mr. Legare's life were devoted chiefly to the study of his profession. Being prepared for admission to the bar, he did yet not deem his education complete, and proposed to add to it the advantages of foreign travel.

Meeting of Trustees, Dec. 1846.

292. *Resolved*, That the establishment of a scholarship in the College, by Col. John L. Manning, entitles him to the thanks of this College, as well for the munificence of the donation, as for the influence it may exercise in giving a right direction to the public charity of our citizens.

* Mitchell King, Esq.—The salary of the office is appropriated to the family of the late incumbent.

Extract from the Memoirs of Hon. Henry Wm. DeSaussure, pp. 22 and 23.

293. In 1801, as a member of the Legislature, he took a zealous and active part in promoting the Act for the establishment of the South Carolina College, and few contributed more to its success; an Act of more lasting benefit to the State, more honorable to its character, and more promotive of its true interests, than any which its Legislature ever passed. This measure originated in the contest which had arisen between the *upper and lower country* of the State, with respect to representation in the Legislature. The upper country, which, at the adoption of the Constitution of 1791, was comparatively poor and unpeopled, had allotted to it, by the provisions of the Constitution, a much smaller representation. It had now grown in wealth, far outnumbered the lower country in its population, and imperatively demanded a reform in the representation. This the people of the lower country feared to grant, on the ground of the general deficiency of education and intelligence in the upper country, which would render it incompetent to exercise wisely and justly the power which such a reform would place in its hands. It was to remedy this deficiency, that it was proposed to establish a College at Columbia. The Act was passed, not without difficulty, nor without the strenuous opposition of many whom it was more especially intended to benefit. There is no citizen of the State, and still more, there is no one who has directly and personally received the benefits of the institution, whose deepest gratitude is not due to every one who contributed, in any degree, to the success of the measure.

Extract from an address by Col. S. W. Trotti, at the Citadel Academy.

294. It was, perhaps, to the efforts of the late Chancellor DeSaussure, more than to any other, that the South Carolina College owes its existence; and I fancy that I can, even now, see his once venerable form, as he came up to each annual commencement, his silvery locks waving in the bleak December's wind, and his noble countenance beaming with animation, as he viewed each graduating class go forth into the busy world, educated and prepared for its struggles. And now, that my thoughts are turned to college days and joys long since gone by, I cannot forbear this passing tribute to the memory of one of the purest and best of Carolina's departed sons.

* * * * *

South Carolina makes two annual appropriations to the support of education, and two only. An appropriation of some thirty-five thousand dollars to the support of free schools, and another of fifteen or twenty thousand more, to the support of

the South Carolina College. If, in the opinion of many, the Free School System has proved a failure, and in the estimation of all, has not accomplished the good that was expected, how, I ask, has it fared with the College? Has that been a failure, or rather has it not accomplished all, and more than all, that its most ardent friends and admirers even dreamed of? Roll out the noble catalogue of its graduates, and let it speak for itself. From its earliest alumni down to its latest, from Harper and Petigru and Preston and McDuffie and O'Neill and Legare, and a host of others, whose names are identified with all that is great in eloquence and learning, down to the youthful Cantey and Adams and Moraine and Brooks and Dickinson, who yielded up their lives in a blaze of glory, amid the thunders of Churubusco and Chepultepec, all have vindicated the claims of the College to the support and confidence of the State. *I know there are some, who give grudgingly every dollar which that college gets, and who look upon all colleges as expensive and aristocratic institutions, which only benefit those who are educated at them. I trust, however, there are but few, and to such economists, perhaps, the best arguments that can be applied, are such as can be gathered from Pike's arithmetic. And let us see what a little cyphering can do.* The State annually spends some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars on the College. This amount is laid out in the State, employs labor in the State, and forever remains in the State. In addition to this, the College brings young men into the State, who otherwise would not have come, and who spend their money here, in acquiring an education. Suppose we had no College at all, these two hundred young men, now at the College in Columbia, would go out of the State to receive an education, and carry with them some ninety thousand dollars annually, to pay for it. A pretty considerable figure, on the wrong side of an account. The economy which would withhold a few thousand dollars from active employment in the State, and annually drive ninety thousand entirely out of it, never to return, rather subjects itself to the imputation of being "penny wise and pound foolish." Nor can any thing be more erroneous than that Colleges only benefit those who are educated at them. The honored names already referred to, should be conclusive. Education does much to promote the general prosperity of the country, and however poor a man may be, he is more or less benefitted by the prosperity around him. Every man is interested in the preservation of order, and education promotes that. But above all, every well educated man is more or less a teacher, and exercises an influence on others, sometimes for evil, it is true, but much oftener for good. It is his knowledge which enables him to defend the rights of the injured, or heal the diseases of the suffering. It is his science which points out the resources of the State, or it is his learning which aids his divine mission in the glorious work of gospel peace. The fruits of the South Carolina College have been exemplified in some of the good men, who have come to you in the name of their Heavenly Father, and who made you

city the field of their labors. Need I ask of you who witnessed the labors of the learned and pious Brantley, and who still cherish in affectionate remembrance, "the words which he spake while he was yet with you." Need I ask of you who have so often heard the voices of the gifted Manly, and the great and good Bishop Capers, warning unrepentant man against the dangers which beset his path, and pointing his hopes to the blood on Calvary. Need I ask of you, who, Sabbath after Sabbath, still listen to the "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" as they fall from the lips of my College friend, the eloquent Whiteford Smith. Need I ask of you, who have witnessed the labors of all these good and talented and pious men, who in the discharge of the duties of their holy mission, have watched and prayed by the bed side of your dying friends and kindred, and whose words of comfort and consolation, in your hours of trial and affliction, have come over your wounded hearts, sweeter far than music on the ear. Need I ask you all, has that college in which these talented and pious men were educated, and prepared to become such powerful instruments in the hands of God, in accomplishing the work of his blessed Son on earth, benefitted only those who were educated there, or have not the benefits it confers, been extended through them to others? But if I were to continue to speak of all the blessings that have been conferred by the South Carolina College on the State, I might detain you too long. If I were to name all those of its graduates, who have attained eminence in the pulpit or at the bar, in science, in medicine, on the battle field, or in the council chamber, where would I stop? It is sufficient they have more than realized the hopes of the State.

Resolutions adopted Dec. 1847, by Board of Trustees.

395. *Resolved*, That at each annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, three members of the Board and seven gentlemen, to be selected from different parts of the State, be appointed visitors to attend the final examination of the senior class; and that they be paid three dollars per day for their services from the time they leave home, until their return.

Resolved, That the visitors report to each annual meeting of the Board, the result of their visit, with such observations and recommendations as they may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed visitors, viz: Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, Hon. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, Hon. Edmund Bellinger, Hon. Mitchell King, Rev. Alexander Glennie, of Georgetown, Rev. S. S. Davis, of Camden, Rev. Thomas Curtis, of Spartanburgh, Rev. Dr. Hazelius, of Lexington, Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, of Greenville, Rev. Whiteford Smith.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered to the BACCALAUREATE of the South Carolina College, December 2, 1816.

BY PRESIDENT MAXCY.

296. To you, young gentlemen, the present is, perhaps, the most important period of life. You are now about to commence a new career, to engage in new pursuits, to display yourselves on the great theatre of the world; to bring into exercise the powers and the virtues which you have cultivated, and to convert to private and public use, the learning and talents which you have acquired in the shades of retirement. On the determinations which you now make, and the plans of conduct which you now adopt, depend your future prosperity and honor, or your ill fortune and disgrace. On your enlargement from the restraints and discipline of collegiate life, some of you are filled with joyous hopes, others with anxious fears, and all, I presume, with an honorable ambition. On you are fixed the eyes and the hearts of your parents and friends. From you they hope and expect much. And did they not, from experience, know the dangers to which you are exposed—did they not know the real evils of life, their pleasure on this occasion would be free from intruding anxiety; their pleasing anticipations of your future glory would fill their minds with enchanting visions, and their hopes, strong and free, would spring and smile like a morning without clouds. But alas, they know that there is no unmixed good in this world; that all things here exist by opposition and correspondence; that wherever there is good, there is evil; wherever there is safety, there is danger; wherever there is hope, there is fear; in short, that human life is a feverish dream of honor and shame, of joy and sorrow; a compound of lawless ambition and brutal violence; that in all nations, force ultimately triumphs over justice; liberty sinks into the gulf of tyranny; that innocence is no security; that virtue and learning, philosophy and eloquence, all the glory and all the dignity of man, must at last bow to the sword of a Cæsar or a Bonaparte; that such is the mixture of moral and physical ill, in all parts of nature, and in all human affairs, that after a certain period, evil begins to predominate over good, death gains upon life, ruin follows ruin, till the majesty of virtue is forgotten; the splendor of genius extinguished; the most sacred laws trampled under foot; man degraded to a slave; all the monuments of his art and skill defaced; all his lofty intellectual and moral endowments sunk, degraded and lost in barbarism. But you must learn not to despair. Bad as human life is, evil does not, on the whole, predominate. A virtuous, wise and courageous man will find much to hope for, and much to enjoy. Conscientious of his own rectitude, he will possess peace within, and

the light of immortality will dispel the horrors with which he is surrounded. You will do well to remember, that the present world is a state of discipline, where you must struggle with adversity, to invigorate your virtue; where God has intermingled various degrees of pleasure and pain, of good and evil, that finding nothing here to satisfy the immortal mind, you might elevate your affections and hopes to a state of pure and imperishable joys. To act conscientiously, or as you are convinced is right, is a rule of universal application, and is, in its nature, calculated to produce happiness. A rational and moral agent cannot exist independent of a law which prescribes and enforces his duty. Right and wrong are wholly relative. They refer to a law which we consider as a standard of rectitude. This makes the eternal difference between right and wrong, good and evil.

The idea of a law, implies that of a law-giver, possessed of a right, flowing from his own excellence and underived supremacy, to prescribe laws to all inferior dependent beings; and who has power to enforce those laws by adequate sanctions. Man is the only animal on this globe who has the power of governing himself by law, and when he does this, he is a moral agent; that is, he acts from respect to a law whose obligatory power he recognizes. The morality of his actions consists in their relation to this law—and this relation is the only foundation of moral good and evil. The tendency of all the laws which God has established is to universal and perfect happiness. This would certainly be the result, were the requisitions of these laws fully complied with. The misery of man arises from his abuse of his moral liberty; from his voluntary disconformity to the will of his Creator. This is the true origin of all the evil and misery that ever did or ever will exist. The truth of this is apparent, from the single consideration, that in a being wholly conformed to God, there can no more exist sin or misery, than in God himself. You are so constituted, that you cannot remain indifferent to human actions. When you perceive these to be conformed to the rule of right, a sense of approbation rises up in the mind; when disconformed, of disapprobation. In both cases, you exercise moral sense. Be not deceived, therefore, by imagining that conscience or moral sense is the creature of education, a mere adventitious acquisition. God has not rested the virtue and happiness of his rational creatures on so uncertain a foundation. Conscience is as much an original power of our nature, as the understanding; though it does not, like the understanding, act alone in any instance. The operations of intellect must always precede; for unless you know that there are such things as law and obligation, you can have no perception of right and wrong, of merit or demerit, and of course, no exercise of moral sense. All our powers are evolved in a certain order, exercised in their proper spheres, and in their peculiar relations and dependencies. The operations of moral sense, though in order subsequent to those of intellect, are wholly different from

them. If the operations of intellect prove it to be an original power of the mind, the operations of moral sense equally prove it to be an original power of the mind. You will perceive, therefore, that virtue is not left unsupported; that it is not left doubtful as to its motive, its nature or its end. You carry in yourselves the incitement, the rule and the reward. By admitting that the moral sense springs up from the original frame of your nature, you cannot avoid the obligation of doing right, nor the censure and misery of doing wrong. If you would, then, possess an approving conscience, take care to inform yourselves what is right; to know the nature and extent of your obligations and duties. If you strictly adhere to these, you will be virtuous; and in proportion as you are virtuous, God has ordained that you shall be happy. You are not bound down by an invincible law of nature to be virtuous, because God has given you power to become vicious and miserable. In short, your power to do wrong, is the same as your power to do right. In both cases, the good or ill use of this power is left to your own choice. Remember, then, that your own virtue, respectability, happiness and fame, depend on yourselves. Never leave to accident or an imaginary fatality, what God has put in your power. Honor and virtue drop not from the clouds; the winds will not bring you bread, nor will the earth reach out a sceptre to your hand. God offers you his bounty, but leaves the improvement of it to yourselves.

You have every motive, therefore, to excite you to the most vigorous exertion of all your powers, to know and discharge your duties. These relate to God, to yourselves, and to your fellow men. All your relations involve duties; and the importance of the latter, is in proportion to the intimacy of the former. Of course, your duties to your Creator demand your first and highest regard. From him you have derived your being; on him you are wholly dependent; and to him you are amenable. The full homage of the heart, while it is justly due to him, lays the only foundation of true virtue, and constitutes the only guarantee of your other duties. If you know, and love, and fear God, you will pay all suitable respect to yourselves and to your fellow men; and you will in all things act conscientiously. This alone will give you stability in principle, energy in action, and dignity in character. Consider not, as is frequently done, the service of God as a wearisome burden. It is the highest glory and privilege of all intelligent beings. The laws of God are all just; his requirements all reasonable, suitable to your state and capacity, and directly conducive to your happiness. He acts from no necessity towards you. He needs neither your love nor your service—for these can add nothing to an infinite being. All he desires is your happiness, and this he pursues by all means consistent with your natures, as free accountable creatures. The true happiness of an intelligent being springs from virtue, and virtue from freedom. Hence it is evident that omnipotence itself cannot make

you happy by arbitrary irresistible force ; for this would destroy your moral agency, and convert you into brutes or machines. Your happiness, and that of all rational accountable beings, is the happiness of free will. Choose, therefore, the service of God ; conform your actions to his laws ; yield up your affections wholly to him, for every thing appertaining to this world will ultimately leave you wretched. When a due reverence for the Supreme Being is established in the heart, the empire of virtue will be secured, because you will then consider all the relative duties of life, as duties to God. In a life of virtue, the greatest victory to be obtained, is over yourselves. The heart of man, the seat of all his appetites and passions, is the source of all his vices and crimes, and of most of his errors. Reason and conscience were designed for his governors ; but in his present fallen state, the authority of these is opposed, and not unfrequently wholly renounced. The soul loses its freedom with its peace, and sinks into the dreadful empire of death. If you would preserve yourselves from this deplorable state, stifle the first suggestion of evil ; resist the first approach of temptation ; keep your hearts with all diligence. Thus acting, you will be masters of yourselves. You will be able to cultivate, with success, every personal virtue, and to acquire every useful and amiable accomplishment. Though the rule of right applies as directly to the duties owing to ourselves and to our fellow men, as to those owing to God, yet it somehow happens that most men are disposed to disregard their own personal, more than their relative obligations, especially those which involve the duties of self-denial. This is a great and dangerous error ; for no man can injure himself by vice or neglect, without directly or remotely injuring others. You are as much responsible for the influence of your example on others, as for the ill effects of your actions on yourselves. Remember that personal virtue is the foundation of all real worth, of all true dignity of character, of all genuine piety to God, and of the most extensive usefulness to mankind. In proportion as a man becomes vicious, he renders himself incapable of doing good ; destroys his own peace and that of others ; perverts the noble end of his being, soils every shining quality, and degrades every intellectual and moral endowment. The danger of immoral example arises chiefly from wrong notions of true happiness, and from want of reflection and due consideration. Vice, if properly seen, cannot, like virtue, spread on the principle of sympathetic association. A rational, sensitive being, cannot deliberately choose misery. If you examine the laws and principles which God has established in your nature—if you compare these with the injunctions of his revealed will, you will perceive a wonderful coincidence ; and all your inquiries, if impartially conducted, will result in the firm conviction, that every motive is in favor of virtue and against vice ; that the last is only another name for pain, disgrace and misery, the former for pleasure, honor and happiness. Never imagine

that you can evade or violate, with impunity, the laws of your nature. God has, in all things, connected your duty with your happiness. The relations which you sustain towards others, involve numerous and important obligations. These result from the common principles and reciprocal wants of your nature, and from the laws of political society. Here opens the principal field for the display of those virtues, talents and qualifications which benefit mankind ; which conciliate their esteem, secure their friendship, and excite their admiration. Be cautious, therefore, that you honorably discharge the obligations resulting from the social state. Much of the happiness of your lives will depend on the good will of those around you. This will be most effectually secured by a conscientious discharge of your duties—in rendering exact justice to all men, in paying all due respect to your superiors, in kindness and condescension to your inferiors, in civility and politeness to your equals, in liberality to the poor and distressed, in supporting all institutions for the relief of human misery, and for the increase of human happiness. Thus, by acting in all the relations of life according to the rule of right, you will satisfy your own consciences, you will promote your own respectability and usefulness, you will secure the esteem of men, and the friendship of God.

As it is your lot to come forward into life at a most interesting period, let your conduct be marked with the most disinterested love of your country. Avoid the contagion of party spirit. Exercise a noble and independent liberality towards those who differ from you in sentiment. Cultivate peace with all men, and support the laws and constitution of your country. I trust and believe that you go from this college with a deep sense of the value of civil and religious freedom. To behold you exerting your talents in support of these, will afford the highest pleasure to those who have conducted your education.

The prompt obedience which you have rendered to the authority of this college, the diligence with which you have pursued your studies, the civility and decency which have characterised your deportment, have greatly contributed to the good order and regular discipline of this college, and have set an example which I hope will long be remembered and followed. Though many individuals among your predecessors have held a high rank in literary distinction, yet, when I consider the number and talents of the present class, I must pronounce you the lights of this institution. Permit me to express, on this occasion, the high satisfaction which I experience in crowning you with the laurels of this college. May they grow and flourish forever. Departing from this institution, you carry with you my most ardent desires for your happiness. I now give you my final adieu, and recommend you to the blessing of God.

PRESIDENT PRESTON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS,
1846.

Young Gentlemen of the College:—

Entering upon the office to which the trustees have appointed me, I have thought it not inappropriate to present myself to you, in a somewhat formal way, and to make a few remarks, which the occasion seems to justify.

The intimate relations which are hereafter to subsist between us, involving very grave responsibilities on my part, and the deepest interests of life on yours, will be the more readily and efficiently established by an exposition of my understanding of our most prominent respective duties, and of the feelings and purposes with which I now assume mine.

It has been the pleasure of the Trustees to call me from walks of life very remote from those I now enter upon. For many years, I have been busy amidst the active pursuits of men, taking some part in affairs where the conflict of interest, the collision of intellect, and the tumult of strenuous and stormy passions, left but little leisure for those calm and meditative employments which are the occupation within these walls.

After thirty years absence from them, I return, but in a new and trying condition; with sympathies in all your pursuits, to be sure, and tastes not entirely alienated from science and literature, but with a deep and fearful anxiety, that I may, indeed must be, unqualified to discharge the trust as it ought to be. Under a conscious deficiency, I would have shrunk from this office, but that I yielded my own opinion to that of those for whose judgment, experience and knowledge of the institution, I have an entire deference. Of that Board of Trustees, whose command I obey, I can safely affirm, that having, in the chances of life, been occasionally thrown with men distinguished by the consent of the whole country, I have not found any where, even in those exalted stations to which a nation's interests call its most conspicuous citizens, a wiser, graver, or more highly endowed body.

To its discretion and intelligence, the destinies of this cherished institution are well confided; and I hold myself ready to conform to its wishes with the same implicit confidence, whenever it may think fit to remit me to the pursuits of private life, as now, that I relinquish those pursuits in compliance with them.

I have the more willingly acquiesced in their judgment, as it has been in favor of one who had differed with the State, on some important and exciting questions. To be made its trusted agent under such circumstances, to be put, without solicitation, in this place of confidence and honor, in which the interests, the hopes, and the affections of the State are so deeply implicated, fills me with gratitude, and oppresses me with a painful sense of responsibility. In the swell of strong emotions which fill my heart, all vanity is quenched in the consciousness of inadequacy to make a suitable return.

What I bring, gentlemen, to my station, and what I trust may in some sort make amends for my deficiencies in other respects, is a deep and reverential love for this, my *Alma Mater*—a solemn sense of my duties, and I may be permitted to say, a love of letters not altogether extinguished by contact with the world. Nor am I insensible, in adopting this course of life, to the pleasing satisfaction (as Cicero says) of seeing myself surrounded by a circle of ingenuous youths, and conciliating by laudable means their esteem and affection. There certainly cannot be a more important or honorable occupation, than to instruct the rising generation in the duties to which they may hereafter be called;* and I hope I may, without the imputation of arrogance, be allowed to adopt another sentiment of that illustrious Roman:

“Ac fuit quidem quam mihi quoque initium acquiescendi, atque animum ad utriusque nostrum præclara studia referendi, fore justum et prope ab omnibus concessum arbitrare—si infinitus forensium rerum labor, et ambitionis occupatio, decursu honorem, etiam ætatis flexu, constitisset.”†

In the pleasing task to which I now address myself, it will be my constant effort to promote your studies, and to prepare you for the duties of life, (more important than life itself,) with such stores of learning as may be acquired here, but more especially with ardent and virtuous aspirations to acquit yourselves with honor hereafter.

The immediate and ostensible object of our association, is the pursuit of learning, and this might seem to be our sole purpose; but in truth, learning is only a means to the great end we have in view. It is an instrument which is prepared and fashioned here, with some instruction as to the mode of using it. It is but the armour, but a part of the armour, to be worn in the battle field of life, for the achievement of honorable and glorious victories, for the triumph of truth over error, of virtue over vice, of right over wrong. And although I cherish the conviction, that there is a natural and intimate connection between knowledge and virtue, yet I know that they are not inseparable. There have been melancholy instances of great intellectual powers united to acquisitions from the whole circle of learning, without a corresponding moral elevation. These, however, I regard as anomalies; I rejoice to believe, that in the general order of Providence, whatever enlarges and exalts the intellect, promotes, purifies and invigorates the virtues of the heart. If I did not believe in such a connexion, I would abandon myself to indolence and despair. But the noble and distinctive faculties of man, whose combination constitutes his dignity and glory, are

* De Senectute.

† I have always soothed myself with the hope, that there would come a time of quiet and repose, when I might return to the noble studies that occupy us here. I have fondly looked forward to the day, when having finished my career of active life, I might have the right to enjoy a lettered repose, freed from the toils of the bar, and the painful pursuits of politics.—*De Oratore*.

harmonized by his Creator into a concerted action for a common purpose. Whatever enlightens the mind improves the heart, as the sun which illuminates the atmosphere warms the earth; and although it may happen that his beams are reflected from fields of ice, yet his general mission is to call forth whatever is useful and beautiful, and impregnate with vitality the whole body of nature. True knowledge is the knowledge of truth; as it is said in the fine arts, that nothing is beautiful but the true, so, in the wide signification of the word, it may be said that nothing is good but the true. To confer upon learning its just dignity and importance, it must be considered as subsidiary and auxiliary to the paramount ends of our being. It must always have in view our responsibilities in this life, and the awful responsibilities of a far more exceeding weight hereafter. You are to be made intellectual men, that you may be fit moral agents—so that as you advance in learning, you may advance in the knowledge and appreciation of virtue; remembering always, that the lamp which you light up is not a gaudy show, to please by its variegated radiance, but is intended for a more useful and noble purpose, to show you, amidst the double night of error and of passion which obscures your journey through life, the only ways of pleasantness and paths of peace. Undoubtedly, learning, of itself, is graceful and ornamental, and knowledge is power, but learning and knowledge attain their true beauty and full power, only when united to virtue, and this union is ennobled, and, so to speak, sanctified by piety—making the highest condition of our nature. Learning, morality, religion, these are your great objects. These, in the right understanding of them, include all that is desirable. They comprehend those lesser morals, the aggregate of which make a gentleman fitted to adorn and delight society—they comprehend all those sentiments which become a citizen born to a participation in the government of the commonwealth, and all those deep convictions and lofty aspirations which belong to heirs of eternity. This is my conception of the object and purposes for which we are associated. If we can persuade you to entertain a corresponding idea of your duties, our task will be an easy one. We shall be joint laborers in the same field, cheered by the sure prospect of a luxuriant harvest. This, our seed time, will be a season of hope and joy, while we look forward with eager and confident anticipation to the glories of a rich harvest, and still further, to the garnering of it where there is no rust, and thieves cannot break through nor steal.

But besides the ulterior and paramount value of the moral sentiments to which I have alluded, they are of immediate and vital consequence to us here. The good order and successful administration of the College, depend entirely upon their influences.

You have passed the period of coercion, and already are moral agents. In all communities, laws avail but little, without a prevailing sentiment to sustain and carry them out in their true

spirit. "*Quid valeant leges sine moribus*," is true every where, but most emphatically true here; our government resolves itself almost entirely into an appeal to the sense of honor and duty, without which, our laws are nugatory, and their impotent penalties carry no sanction. The fear of the law which prompts to a cold and reluctant observance of it, may secure from punishment, but as a principle of action, must always fail of any honorable success; and the government whose efficiency depends solely upon it, must fail in its main objects.

You cannot, young gentlemen, you ought not to be governed by mere dint of law; you must feel that there are other and higher rules than it imposes—indeed other and higher laws than are to be found in our statutes; laws in your own bosoms, written on your hearts, the penalty for disobedience to which, is the consciousness of wrong, and the reward of obedience, the consciousness of right.

It may, and perhaps must be, necessary, wherever human nature is to be governed, to invoke the interposition of the law; but our habitual and by far more pleasant, and as we hope, most efficient appeal, will be to your honor and sense of right.

We do not indulge the chimerical expectation that a moral discipline can be so far enforced, as to supercede an occasional application of penal laws. Our observation of life permits no such hope, for no association whatever, not senates or councils, can be regulated by the mere discretion of the members, much less can it be expected from the thoughtlessness and passions of the young. Acts of discipline must occur, and when the occasion requires them, they will be firmly and promptly applied; but what we do calculate on, is the prevalence of a pervading sentiment, that will render such a necessity unfrequent—a sentiment which will inspire more fear of offence than of punishment.

The impulsiveness and impatience belonging to your time of life, naturally make the degree of exertion and industry requisite to your proper advancement, irksome and painful to you. Indolence presents herself to the young, aye, and to the old, in a thousand seducing forms. Industry is of a harsh and crabbed aspect. The one seems to point to a smooth and flowery path, the other to a rugged and painful ascent; but around that seducing path lurk all the ills of life, and that toilsome ascent, at every step, opens wider and wider a broad and beautiful prospect, and leads eventually to those elevations to which the noble spirit aspires.

Industry is the prolific mother of many virtues. She produces as well as sustains them; they all cluster around and nestle about her, growing and strengthening by her care. Genius itself, that divine quality which seems to be instinct with innate power, and to rise by its own upward tendency—genius itself, is plumed for its highest flights, and trained to them by industry. It is an utter mistake to imagine that any endowment can dis-

pense with labor. It is a fatal error into which young men fall; no great achievement ever has or ever can be effected without it; the mode of its application may be obscure, but its presence is not the less certain. We have heard of the forest-born Demosthenes, "of nature's darling,"—

"Fancy's child,
Warbling his native wood notes wild,"—

"of the blind old man of Scio's rocky isle." These were men of genius, unquestionably, but Henry and Shakspeare and Homer, were also men of labor; they had the blessings of inspiration, but the blessing came to them after they had wrestled all night.

Our intercourse, I trust, will be characterized by the courtesy becoming gentlemen. My government, I hope, will be animated by the vigilance, and tempered by the affection, of a parent. If I see you preparing yourselves to go home to delight a father's heart, my bosom will swell with a parent's pride, and my vanity will be gratified, if your proficiency authorizes me to believe, that when the State shall hereafter point to its jewels, I may say I helped to fashion them.

I trust, also, gentlemen, that both our official and social relations may be such, that when you go into the world, and ascertain by experience the value of the lessons taught here, you will remember the College with affection, and me with no indifferent feelings, and meet me, when the chances of life throw us together, not without emotion.

Young gentlemen, if I were better qualified than I am for this office, I know how vain my efforts must be, even with the assistance of my able colleagues and your zealous co-operation, without the gracious protection and help of our Heavenly Father. To Him, then, and to his beneficent providence, I humbly and earnestly commend the issue of this undertaking.

Extract from an address by Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, at Athens, 1836.

298. We have convened upon the bourn that separates the preparatory and the active stages of human life. Here are assembled young adventurers, eagerly pressing into the crowded scenes and alluring enterprises of earth; and time-worn pilgrims, happy in a temporary respite from its toils and cares, its vanities and vicissitudes. How opposite their thoughts, how dissimilar their emotions. From the quiet shades of our academical grove, where towers in its simple grandeur the temple of science, have come her youthful votaries, the expectant teachers of

her sublime truths. Some there are, who, anticipating a speedy return thither to complete the term of collegiate education, regard this scene with restless aspirations for the prerogatives and occupations of manhood. So the captive mariner, from the grated window of his prison cell, looks out upon the expansive main, the proper element for his own wild, ocean spirit, then breathes a sigh, in prospect of his protracted thralldom. Others, having completed their novitiate, and received the first titular distinction among the learned, are prepared to enter upon their several stations in society. To-morrow they mingle with the throng—to-morrow they assume the grave responsibility of choosing, each, the occupation of his life, of controlling, each, his individual destiny.

Bouyant with hope, the past is not in all their thoughts—the future, the ever-glorious future, in its broad immeasurable stretch, lies before them, and youthful imagination throws over the prospect its own bright and gorgeous coloring. This is the hour of promise, and the exulting heart accredits its blissful anticipations, as the prophetic disclosures of inspiration.

Not so with those who have learned lessons in the school of *experience*, to whom there have been days and years of fruitless expectation. The voluptuary from his wonted haunts of pleasure, the merchant from the busy mart of commerce, the statesman from the closed halls of legislation, the husbandman from the verdant fields of agriculture, the beauteous maiden from the social circle she enlivens and adorns, the venerable matron from the home of her affections, and the sphere of her charities, all have come up hither, engrossed by the thronging and chequered recollections of the past.

How delightful on this anniversary, is the retrospect of collegiate life. As the traveller of the desert turns many a lingering look upon the oasis, whose reviving shade and cooling fountain renovated his failing strength, so on life's toilsome journey, does the weary graduate revert to the pleasant scenes of his Alma Mater. Then, why on this occasion suppress the sympathetic emotions of the few in this assembly, whose reminiscences of that period are intensely excited by personal and local associations? Here, sitting in high places of literary distinction, are some of those who governed in this little aristocracy of letters, in the days of our allegiance. Instructors of our boyhood, whose pleasure it was to develope our minds, to guard our morals, and to regulate our affections, we greet you, the benefactors of our lives. Yours has been a day of active usefulness; tranquil and happy be the evening that cometh, unclouded and full of hope the night when it falleth. Here, too, are many who then graced and dignified by their residence, this seat of science. How blest were the years, when their applause quickened our emulation, their example led us on in the ways of probity and honor, and their generous hospitality beguiled our hours of relaxation. While we have been abroad in the world,

the hand of art hath wrought a mighty change in the surrounding scenery. It is as though the enchanter had waved his magic wand over the hills we left in their native wildness, and temples and palaces and gardens had sprung into being. Yet amid all these monuments of growing prosperity, there are numerous traces of the olden time, landmarks sacred to memory, which shall stand unchangeably the same, while coming generations pass over the scene. Hills and groves and fields, identified with holiday sports and rural rambles; old Oconee in her perennial flow, tributary to the arts, yet true to nature; yon ancient pile teeming with recollections of boyish hilarity; the undulating hue of blue that bounds the western horizon—Yonah and Currahee, towering dimly in the distance; *these* are objects familiar to the eye and dear to the heart of the returning wanderer. But dearer far is the memory of those blithe, impulsive and unsophisticated spirits, whose sweet companionship animated and hallowed the scenes we revisit. Dispersed as we have been, over a widely extended territory, engaged in various pursuits, who of us all has forgotten the fellowship of that early day? who, that owns not, and feels not the spell, which no enchantment of after times can dissolve; a spell that thrills in the heart, and beams in the eye, as each greets his fellows in our annual return to the spot where first it bound us. But our emotions are not those of unmixed delight. Forms there were which we see not, and voices which we hear not in the walks of life; companions we had, who meet us not here. With pure hearts and cultivated minds, honor their polar star, public good their general aim, they went forth to discharge the duties that devolve upon man in the social state. Soon a new impulse stirred in the bosom of society; a gentle but growing influence attested the accession to benevolent and patriotic enterprise. But the doom of mortality awaits alike the old and the young, the prodigal son, and the child of promise. Our comrades have fallen. To the multitude, they are as if they had never been; but ours is the melancholy pleasure of recalling them to these scenes, sacred to our youthful friendships, and our manly sorrows. Peace be to their manes, honor to their memories.

The infinitely various phases of society present no spectacle more imposing, than a grave, earnest and consentient multitude; and in proportion to the dignity of the general purpose, will the impression approximate to the moral sublime. Why, then, are here congregated the old and young, the mirthful and serious, the renowned and beautiful? What is the attractive object, whose secret, potent charm, has, for successive days, actuated as by one impulse, this enlightened auditory? The pageantry of wealth, the glitter of fashion, the display of gallantry and the canvass for office, are but incidents of the grand design, imparting to the occasion a secondary interest. To foster and perpetuate a system of education, to observe its progress and celebrate its triumphs, is the leading motive, the interesting employment of this whole people. They are here to bear testimony, that the

University of Georgia is the pride and hope of her sons. And thou, fair daughter of science, instructress of youth, patroness of genius, behold in this spectacle the evidence of thy past usefulness, and the earnest of thy future greatness!

Fellow-citizens, the cause of education is worthy the interest you manifest in its advancement. All individual happiness and national prosperity result, either mediately or immediately, from the successful employment of cultivated intellect, in ameliorating the condition of the species. What momentous consequences have resulted from the energetic, self-confident and pervading intelligence of Christopher Columbus—how forcibly is the proposition illustrated by contrasting the new world, as discovered by him, with the western hemisphere, as inhabited by ourselves! Here was the same mighty continent, with its vast variety and fecundity of soil, irrigated by the same majestic rivers, irradiated by the same genial sun, and canopied by the same bright heavens. Here, too, was man, not the tenant of a day, but the possessor by immemorial descent, of this more than princely heritage, though unblest with that richer inheritance, intellectual cultivation. And what was the aspect of the country? The habitation of man was scarcely less rude than the lair of the beast; his occupation as ignoble, his ferocity more indomitable. Broad as the land, ancient as the hills, and fruitless as the desert, stood the primeval forest. All things bore the original impress of nature; and mountain to mountain echoed nought but the roar of the cataract, and the yell of the savage. Whence came the change? Who felled the forest, built up cities, organized society, and established empire in the bosom of the wilderness? 'Twas the emigrant from other climes, where reason, asserting her supremacy, had acquired science and originated arts. 'Twas educated man.

Extract from an address delivered before the Euphradian and Clariosophic Societies, at the anniversary celebration, in December, 1842, by C. G. Memminger, a member of the Clariosophic society.

*Gentlemen of the Euphradian
And Clariosophic Societies:*

299. The time will soon arrive when you will leave the care of this, our *Alma Mater*, to take your places upon the stage of human action. Many of you will be called upon to yield your talents to the service and councils of our country. It is when the active duties of life shall make their demands upon you, that you will perceive and exhibit the value of the principles with which your minds are imbued. Their truth or error will produce results fraught with blessing or with evil, to yourselves and to others, within your sphere of influence. It is of the last impor-

tance, then, that you should search well your foundation, and plant yourselves upon those great principles of religious truth, which, like the never failing laws of nature, ever point to the same great centre, from which they all do emanate.

In Physical science, as well as in mere Mental Philosophy, it has pleased the great Creator to place us in the midst of facts, and leave us to build up systems from these facts by the operations of inductive reasoning. As the truth or error of these systems involve no moral agency, we are not held accountable for them, but are left free to admit or deny their reasonableness, accordingly as they impress our minds. But when we step further, and reach the point of action, philosophy has become changed to duty, and the wisdom and benevolence of God now intervene to guide us. Revelation now presents us with positive commands, and the facts of the moral world are no longer left at large, to be arranged into system by our finite intelligence; but are adjusted by infinite wisdom into so simple and well contrived a scheme, that he who runs may read it. Thus, in the events of history, to which I have been directing your attention, God does not permit us to look upon the prosperity and upon the ruin of nations, as a mere spectacle to be gazed at; but He tells us distinctly, of the object and causes of that prosperity and of that destruction. Behold this nation, says he, it shall flourish, because it obeys my laws. Look at this other, it hath filled up the measure of its iniquities, and I will sweep it with a besom of destruction. The great principle is announced. "The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree, and shall spread abroad like a cedar in Lebanon, while the wicked shall be cut down like the grass, and be withered even as the green herb." And as we follow down the course of events, we behold nation after nation subjected to this rule, and suffering its consequences with that unvarying certainty which is the element of every law of God.

Thus we are taught that we, too, must be subjected to this same unvarying law. Our people and our nation must, like those whose fate has been exhibited to us, be weighed in the everlasting balance. See, then, to what point you are brought. Behold how important it is, that you, who must soon take your places in directing the destinies of South Carolina, should feel your dependence upon the Almighty Governor of the Universe, and should strive to secure His favor and obey His laws. Behold His blessing or His curse awaiting the course which you may pursue. See what may be done by the efforts of a few, when for ten righteous men, even Sodom would have been spared. But not only will the land be spared, but it will be refreshed by the favor of the King of kings, if you but keep in that land a remembrance of his statutes, and an earnest desire to walk in the same.

There is also another great practical principle announced, in the events which we have been considering, to which I desire to invite your attention. It is, that man is not held accountable

for ultimate consequences. The immediate act before him, is that which he must conscientiously perform, *Duties are ours, results are in the hands of God.* We are not charged to concern ourselves about possible results, further than as they are part of the present act. The providence of God cares for the future—our business is with the present. *We are to see that our next step is in the straight forward path of truth, that our next act is prompted by an enlightened sense of right;* and all fear, least in doing right now we may suffer evil hereafter, is to be banished from the mind. On no occasion is the conscience to be beguiled by the snare, that one false step may be taken to retrace or avoid evil, or to procure future good. If we move steadily forward in the path of right, God hath given us his promise, that no evil shall befall us, however much it may seem to impend.

Such a course of action creates a *noble, manly, Christian character, unfaltering in its resolution, brave in action, and strong of purpose; fearless, never daunted, and always moving onward in the path of duty.* Confident of the support of the Supreme Lord of all, he is relieved of all fear of human opposition, and is discharged from every feeling of mortification at defeat, or exultation at success. Flattery cannot pervert, scorn or ridicule cannot move him, for the approbation which alone he seeks, is that of the great Being who has never failed those who seek His favor.

It is true that, occasionally, the path may be beset with danger. Darkness may obscure the distance, even clouds may lower and threaten to burst, if we pursue our way. But there is the test of principle; there is to be exhibited the force of that truth which should fill our souls—the truth to be deduced from every page of revealed religion. “The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and His ears are open unto their cry.” Let him who is beset with danger stand firmly at his post, and the path will soon be clear. Let him who fears the bursting of the storm, advance in the direction whither duty calls; let him breast even the billows, and they will subside before him, for he has the sure word of promise from Him, of whose truth heaven and earth bear witness.

From “An Act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.”

300. For the expenses of two students in the College, sent by the Orphan House in Charleston, each, four hundred dollars, if so much be necessary, to be paid to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of said Orphan House, for the use of each such student.

301. BOARD OF TRUSTEES. 1847.

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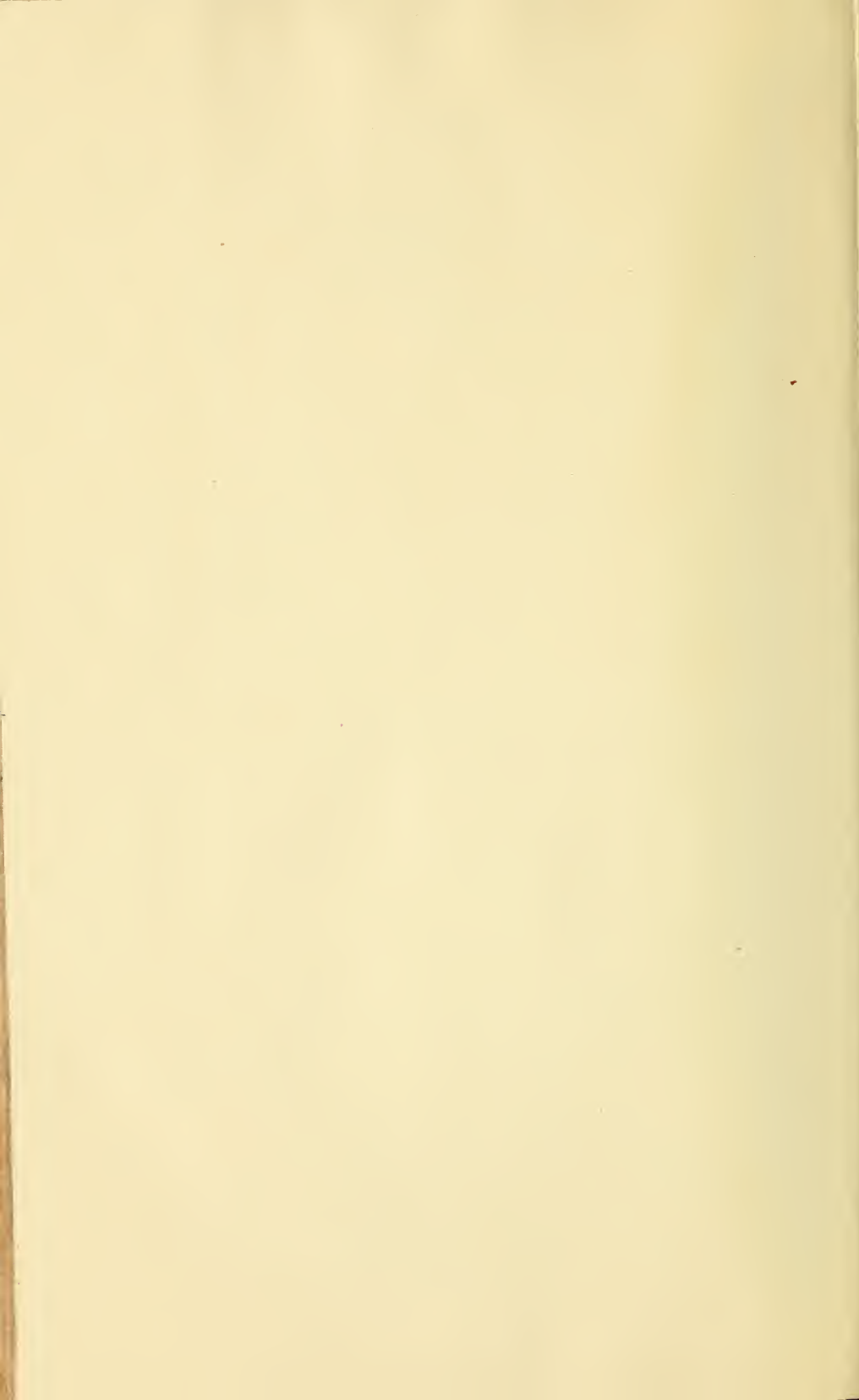
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